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DISCHARGE OF SEWAGE INTO STREAMS.

A JUDICIAL DECISION UPHOLDING THE RIGHT OF A MUNICIPALITY TO DISCHARGE SEWAGE INTO A STREAM.

The Oregon State Board of Health brought suit against the city of Silverton to restrain the city from discharging its sewage into a creek. The Supreme Court of Oregon decided that the State Board of Health had authority to bring the suit, but the evidence did not show that the pollution of the stream was sufficient to constitute a menace to health. For this reason the suit was dismissed. In the opinion Mr. Justice Eakin drew a distinction between the discharge of municipal sewage into a stream when the bed and banks are owned by riparian proprietors and when they are owned by the State. In the former case the legislature has no right to authorize any use of the stream which injures the owners without compensation to them.

The opinion is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 465.

THE RECENT GRIPLIKE OUTBREAKS.

The department of health of New York City has given out the information that from a bacteriological study of 50 cases diagnosed as grip during the recent outbreak of griplike infection, the streptococcus was found in 26 cases, the *Diplococcus lanceolatus* in 19, the *Micrococcus catarrhalis* in 18, and the bacillus of influenza in 9. Other organisms commonly present in sputum and nasal discharges were also found. A somewhat similar study made some months ago in New York City showed the influenza bacillus in only 1 specimen out of 20 examined. The presence of the influenza bacillus in 9 of the 50 cases of the recent outbreak in New York City suggests that it was a factor in the outbreak, although griplike infections due to the streptococcus and *Micrococcus catarrhalis* were probably greater factors, also that the pneumococcus was probably instrumental in producing pneumonias and frequently of complicating the other infections.

METHYL ALCOHOL.

RECENT LEGISLATION TO RESTRICT ITS SALE AND USE.

By MARTIN I. WILBERT, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

The harmful influences of wood alcohol are so well known that specific legislation designed to restrict the use of this drug in connection with medicinal articles would appear almost superfluous. Unfortunately, current literature records many cases of serious poisoning due to the inadvertent use of mixtures containing wood alcohol in the form of a medicine, a paint product, or as a substitute for ethyl alcohol as a beverage. A recent editorial (J. Am. M. Assoc. 1914, v. 62, p. 538) states that nearly one thousand cases of poisoning attributed to wood alcohol have been reported in the literature since 1893, the date which marks the advent of methyl alcohol of a high grade of purity like that sold under the trade names of "Columbian Spirits," "Manhattan Spirits," "Pro Spirit," etc. The publicity given to these facts has again directed attention to the need for further restricting the use of wood alcohol.

The constant recurrence of cases of wood-alcohol poisoning has also served to arouse considerable uneasiness in the industries connected with its manufacture. The manufacture of wood alcohol is said to involve the annual production and use of about 10,000,000 gallons of the substance, with a capital investment in this country of about \$12,000,000 and an industry which employs over 3,000 workingmen. There are at present 63 manufacturers of wood alcohol in the United States. In these plants the workmen are generally less liable to come into contact with the vapor than are workmen, such as painters, who use solutions made with wood alcohol in confined, poorly ventilated rooms or tanks.

Wood alcohol presents a unique case for legislation not only because of its general resemblance to ethyl alcohol, but especially on account of the word "alcohol," which, while it has a definite meaning to the chemist, is rather associated in the lay mind with "drink."

The National Association of Retail Druggists at the meeting held in 1915 adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we go on record as opposed to the use of wood alcohol in medicinal preparations to be used by human beings, and favor such labeling of wood alcohol as will protect the public against its harmful use.

During the year 1915 two States, New Hampshire and South Dakota, each enacted a law restricting the sale of methyl alcohol and prescribing a form of label to be used. The South Dakota law

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makes it unlawful to possess, sell, or distribute food or drink or any medicinal or toilet preparation intended for human use, internally or externally, which contains methyl or wood alcohol, either crude or refined, under or by whatever name or trade-mark the same may be called or known. Regulations or ordinances restricting the sale and use of methyl alcohol have been adopted in the city of Chicago, the city of New York, and the city of Montclair, N. J.

COMMUNITY SICKNESS SURVEY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1915.

By LEE K. FRANKEL, Ph. D., Sixth Vice President, and LOUIS I. DUBLIN, Ph. D., Statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York.

An unemployment survey made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Federal Government, during 1915, and covering over a million wage earners in selected cities of the United States, developed the interesting fact that 11 per cent of the unemployment was caused by sickness or accident disability. Over 1 per cent (1.2) of all the wage earners canvassed were unemployed on account of illness. The figure varied somewhat from city to city. The maximum was in Duluth, where 2.4 per cent of all wage earners were unemployed because of illness; the minimum was in Milwaukee, where 0.8 per cent were so unemployed.

These facts, together with a desire to measure approximately the amount of illness prevailing in American communities, have led the executives of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to institute a plan to determine the amount of sickness, similar to that utilized in surveying unemployment. As in the latter investigation, the company availed itself of the services of its field organization, and the city of Rochester was chosen as the community in which the initial survey was to be undertaken. The company's agency staff in Rochester was addressed and carefully instructed in the details of recording the required items of information on the following schedule:

[Face of card.]

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Sickness Census.

Facts about all members of family on....., 1915.

[Reverse side of card.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS.

Sickness Census, 1915.

1. A slip should be handed in to the superintendent for every family visited. Where there is no one sick, write the words "No one sick" across columns 5 to 8 of the schedule.
2. Every item called for should be filled out for each person in the family as per sample schedule.
3. The columns relating to sex, age, industry, and occupation should be filled out for every person in the family whether sick or not.
4. The sick should include:
 - (a) Those persons who are up and about, but are unable to work because of sickness or accident.
 - (b) Those persons who are confined to bed at home because of disease or accident.
 - (c) Those persons who are receiving treatment in hospitals or other institutions for the sick.
5. The question "How long sick to date?" should be answered definitely in days, weeks, or months.

Briefly, this schedule required the statement of sex, age, occupation, the disease or cause of disability, length of illness to date, whether a

physician was in attendance, and the extent of the disability. A statement of sex, age, and occupation was required for each member of the family whether sick or not; the remaining items were required for the sick alone. Agents were urged to reach every family in their field, and to be sure to record the required facts with reference to every member of the families visited. The reverse side of the form contained a few simple directions for completing the required items, which were self-explanatory; they helped very materially to advance the precision and completeness of the statements offered.

The examination of the returns showed that the company's agents had secured a substantial body of facts on sickness among members of the families canvassed. The results, moreover, are considered typical of the industrial population of the city of Rochester during the week of September 13, 1915. In all, 7,638 families were reached, including 34,490 persons. Our sample, therefore, was 14 per cent of the total population of Rochester, which we believe is sufficiently large to insure a fair degree of accuracy in our measure of the amount of sickness in the industrial community as a whole. An analysis of such items as occupation and the general characteristics of the families as to size confirms this conclusion.

Extent of Disability.

The cases of sickness were considered under two heads, namely, those where the illness resulted in incapacity and those which involved no such disability for work. The following table presents the number of cases of sickness under these two heads for each of the two sexes.

TABLE 1.—*Sickness classified by extent of disability and by sex.*

Extent of Disability.	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
All classes.....	798	100.0	356	100.0	442	100.0
Unable to work.....	661	82.8	297	83.4	364	82.4
In bed.....	220	27.6	88	24.7	132	29.9
At home.....	135	16.9	47	13.2	88	19.9
In hospital.....	85	10.7	41	11.5	44	10.0
Up and about.....	441	55.2	209	58.7	232	52.5
Able to work.....	70	8.8	32	9.0	38	8.6
Ability to work not specified.....	67	8.4	27	7.6	40	9.0

It will be seen that of the 798 cases of sickness, 661, or 82.8 per cent, belonged to the former class, and 70 cases, or 8.8 per cent, belonged to the latter class. In addition, 67 cases, or 8.4 per cent of the total, gave no statement as to the ability of the patient to work. It is assumed that these 67 cases should be combined with the 70 cases of those who were able to work, to make a total of

137, or 17.2 per cent, under this category. Of the persons unable to work, 220, or 27.6 per cent of the total cases, were confined to bed, that is, either at home or in a hospital. It is interesting to observe that 10.7 per cent of all the cases were receiving hospital treatment. On the other hand, 441 cases, or 55.2 per cent, were unable to work but were, nevertheless, up and about. The conditions as to the extent of disability are very similar for the two sexes, a fact which confirms our belief in the essential accuracy of the statements of sickness returned in this survey.

We should remember that the above figures represent the sicknesses of the week beginning September 13, 1915, and are subject to qualification for seasonal variation. During this week in Rochester the temperature ranged from 62° to 82°, the barometric pressure varied slightly above and below 29.5 inches Hg, and the rainfall was 0.6 inches. The week as a whole was a favorable one for weather conditions.

Sickness by Sex and by Age Period.

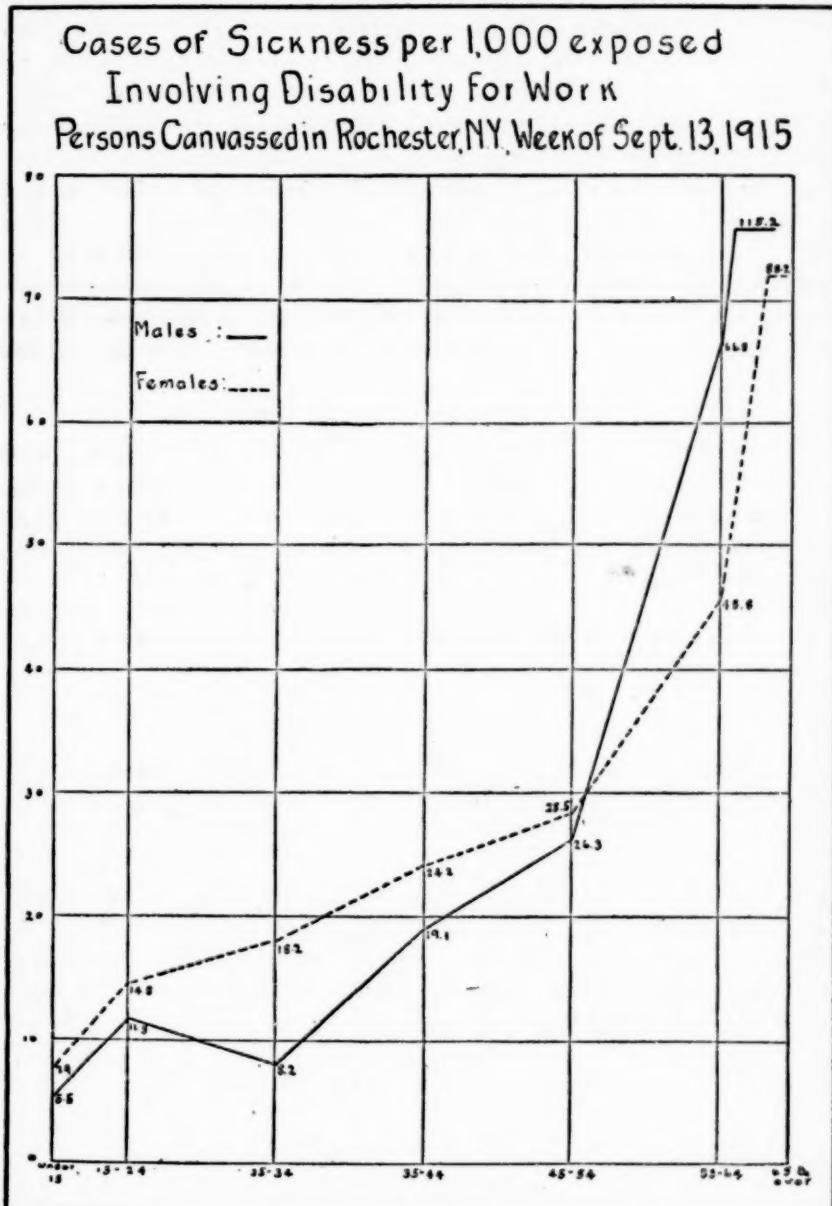
We shall now examine the distribution of the cases of sickness in the various age periods, and shall observe the rates per thousand exposed in these periods. Table 2 presents these data for the two sexes under two heads: First, all the sick regardless of the disabling effect of the illness, and second, the sick persons unable to work.

TABLE 2.—*Sickness, number of cases, and rates, by age and by sex.*

Sex and age period.	Number of persons exposed.	Total sick persons.		Sick persons unable to work.	
		Number.	Per 1,000 exposed.	Number.	Per 1,000 exposed.
MALES.					
All ages.....	16,644	356	21.4	297	17.8
Under 15.....	5,091	40	7.9	28	5.5
15 to 24.....	2,964	41	13.8	35	11.8
25 to 34.....	3,164	36	11.4	26	8.2
35 to 44.....	2,411	57	23.6	46	19.1
45 to 54.....	1,594	51	32.0	42	26.3
55 to 64.....	958	71	74.1	64	66.8
65 and over.....	486	60	123.5	56	115.2
Unknown age.....	3				
Ages 15 and over.....	11,577	318	27.3	269	23.2
FEMALES.					
All ages.....	17,846	442	24.8	364	20.4
Under 15.....	5,301	52	9.8	42	7.9
15 to 24.....	3,388	54	15.9	50	14.8
25 to 34.....	3,291	75	22.8	60	18.2
35 to 44.....	2,360	69	29.2	57	21.2
45 to 54.....	1,720	62	36.0	49	28.5
55 to 64.....	1,158	63	51.4	53	45.8
65 and over.....	601	67	111.5	53	88.2
Unknown age.....	27				
Ages 15 and over.....	12,518	390	31.2	322	25.7
Sex unknown.....	17				

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Without qualification of age period or extent of disability, 21.4 males and 24.8 females out of each 1,000 living were reported sick. Sickneses involving incapacity to follow the daily pursuits of life



occurred at a rate of 17.8 per thousand for males and 20.4 per thousand for females. If we eliminate both the living and the sick under ages 15—that is, children for whom it was more difficult to obtain a precise

statement of the facts of sickness—we have rates of 27.3 per thousand for males and 31.2 per thousand for females, including all sicknesses; for sicknesses involving incapacity for work, the rates for ages 15 and over were 23.2 per thousand for males and 25.7 per thousand for females. Broadly speaking, over 2½ per cent of the working population canvassed were sick and unable to work at the time of the survey.

The rates for total sickness varied sharply by age periods. Among males, the highest rate occurred in the age period 65 and over; the least for the group of ages under 15. The same age periods exhibit the greatest and least amount of sickness for the females. Since our study is concerned essentially with sickness involving incapacity to work, the following observations will apply solely to that class of cases. The rates of sickness among females incurring disability were distinctly higher than for males for all ages up to 54. From age 55 onward the male sickness rate exceeds that of the females. The illustration on page 427 shows the comparative values of the sickness rates of the two sexes on a basis of age. The excess of female disability begins with the group of ages under 15 and becomes exceptionally marked at the age period 25-34, where 25 cases of childbirth and its complications serve to increase the rate. Without these cases the rate for females at this age period would be 10.6 per thousand, or 42 per cent less than the former figure. The rate, even with an allowance for puerperal conditions, is in excess of that for males at the same age period.

Sickness in Rochester, by Disease.

The distinction between the groups "able" and "unable" to work will again be maintained in our discussion of the diseases and conditions discovered. For the latter and larger group of 661 cases, 170, or 25.7 per cent, represented "diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense." This was the largest group of diseases. The diseases and conditions comprehended under the term "general diseases" constituted 166 cases, or 25.1 per cent, of the total. Diseases of the nervous system and the general diseases comprise more than one-half of the total sicknesses.

TABLE 3.—*Sickness among 34,490 persons in Rochester, N. Y., week beginning Sept. 18, 1915, classified by disease or condition and by extent of disability.*

Disease or condition.	Persons sick and unable to work.			Persons sick but able to work.		
	Number of cases.	Per cent of total.	Cases per 100,000 exposed.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total.	Cases per 100,000 exposed.
All diseases and conditions.....	661	100.0	1,916.5	137	100.0	397.2
General diseases.....	166	25.1	481.3	41	29.9	118.9
Typhoid fever.....	4	.6	11.6			
Whooping cough.....	12	1.8	34.8	3	2.2	8.7
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	37	5.6	107.3	3	2.2	8.7
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	3	.5	8.7	1	.7	2.9
Cancer, all forms.....	10	1.5	29.0	1	.7	2.9
Rheumatism.....	73	11.0	211.7	26	19.0	75.4
Other general diseases.....	27	4.1	78.3	7	5.1	20.3
Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense.....	170	25.7	402.9	32	23.4	92.8
Diseases of the spinal cord.....	22	3.3	63.8	5	3.6	14.5
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy, and paralysis.....	34	5.1	98.6	4	2.9	11.6
Mental alienation.....	25	3.8	72.5	1	.7	2.9
Epilepsy.....	16	2.4	46.4	2	1.5	5.8
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	61	9.2	176.9	14	10.2	40.6
Diseases of the eyes and ears.....	12	1.8	34.8	6	4.4	17.4
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	35	5.3	101.5	10	7.3	29.0
Organic diseases of the heart.....	28	4.2	81.2	6	4.4	17.4
Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	7	1.1	20.3	4	2.9	11.6
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	56	8.5	162.4	16	11.7	46.4
Diseases of the nasal fossa.....	11	1.7	31.9	3	2.2	8.7
Bronchitis.....	11	1.7	31.9			
Pneumonia—all forms.....	6	.9	17.4	1	.7	2.9
Asthma.....	16	2.4	46.4	4	2.9	11.6
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	12	1.8	34.8	8	5.8	23.2
Diseases of the digestive system.....	72	10.9	208.8	24	17.5	69.6
Diseases of the pharynx.....	6	.9	17.4	4	2.9	11.6
Ulcer and other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....	29	4.4	84.1	11	8.0	31.9
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	8	1.2	23.2	2	1.5	5.8
Appendicitis.....	14	2.1	40.6	2	1.5	5.8
Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	6	.9	17.4			
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	9	1.4	26.1	5	3.6	14.5
Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa.....	27	4.1	78.3	5	3.6	14.5
Diseases of the kidneys and annexa.....	18	2.7	52.2	5	3.6	14.5
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa.....	9	1.4	26.1			
The puerperal state.....	25	3.8	72.5			
Normal child-birth.....	21	3.6	69.6			
Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	1	.2	2.9			
Diseases of the skin and annexa.....	5	.8	14.5	2	1.5	5.8
Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.....	18	2.7	52.2	3	2.2	8.7
Old age.....	7	1.1	20.3			
External causes.....	40	6.1	116.0			
Fractures (cause not specified).....	18	2.7	52.2			
Other external causes.....	22	3.3	63.8			
Ill-defined and other diseases.....	40	6.1	116.0	4	2.9	11.6

From the foregoing tabulation of the diseases we found that the chief causes of disability were 73 cases of rheumatism, 37 cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, 34 cases of cerebral hemorrhage and

paralysis, and 25 cases of mental alienation (insanity). There were also 56 persons disabled by chronic headache and neurasthenia, and 29 cases of ulcers and other diseases of the stomach. Childbirth and the conditions incidental to childbearing caused 25 cases of disability. Other diseases and conditions were represented by smaller numbers, but were nevertheless of particular interest from a public-health standpoint. Four cases of typhoid fever, 16 cases of the acute infectious diseases of children, namely, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and diphtheria, were reported. Twelve of this group of diseases were cases of whooping cough. The vital statistics records of the Rochester Bureau of Health confirm the view that these whooping-cough cases were in all probability left over from the months of June, July, and August, when the disease occurred at its maximum frequency for the year to date. Cancers were found in 10 cases.

The 37 patients who were disabled by tuberculosis of the lungs comprised 5.6 per cent of the total. Only 11 were being treated in hospitals and sanatoria; the rest were either up and about or in bed at home. We found in only one instance two cases of tuberculosis in the same family. Three cases of tuberculosis of the lungs not involving disability for work were also discovered.

With the exception of whooping cough, only a small relative number of infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and pneumonia, were reported. This is in part due to the low seasonal frequency of these diseases in the general population of Rochester at the time of the survey.

The records of the company's visiting nurse service in Rochester for the week of September 13 were also examined. They bear out the conclusion that Rochester at the time of the survey had relatively very few cases of communicable disease. The proportions of the various diseases and conditions nursed by the company's service can not be expected to conform strictly to those of the survey because of the larger representation of women and children nursed and the administrative rulings on the types of diseases acceptable for visiting nursing. Substantially, however, these visiting nurse service records point to the accuracy of the returns upon the schedules of the sickness survey.

Among the 137 cases of sickness which did not result in disability for work the largest number were rheumatism, 26 cases, diseases of the nervous system, neurasthenia, chronic headaches, etc., 14 cases, and diseases of the stomach, other than ulcers, 10 cases. Other diseases and conditions were represented by much smaller numbers. Table 3 gives a detailed list of diseases and conditions found among persons sick but able to work.

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Duration of Sickness.

The durations of the several illnesses to the date of inquiry were also ascertained. Of the 661 persons unable to work, 8 were incapacitated one day, 41, or 6.2 per cent, were incapacitated less than one week. Among those sick and unable to work, 149, or 22.5 per cent, were incapacitated less than one month. On the other hand, persons able to work showed a smaller proportion of the cases under one month in duration. Rheumatism, neuralgia, neuritis, neurasthenia, and headache, which constitute the bulk of the cases sick and unable to work, were for the most part longer than one month in duration, and therefore influence the figures for the entire group. A considerable number of the cases were of long duration; thus, 128, or 19.4 per cent, were between one year and three years. Of the cases with disability, 177 cases, or 26.8 per cent, lasted over three years. The following tables show the durations, to the date of the inquiry, of the cases of sickness for the principal diseases and conditions:

TABLE 4.—*Durations of sicknesses to date of inquiry, classified by sex and by extent of disability.*

Disease or condition: Sex.	Number of persons sick for specified duration periods.												
	All durations.	1 day.	Over 1 day and under 1 week.	1 week and under 2 weeks.	2 weeks and under 3 weeks.	3 weeks and under 1 month.	1 month and under 2 months.	2 months and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	1 year and under 3 years.	3 years and over.	Not specified.
TOTAL SICK PERSONS.													
All diseases and conditions.....	798	8	35	48	38	37	52	27	44	64	158	222	65
Males.....	355	3	12	24	16	14	23	11	21	35	72	98	26
Females.....	443	5	23	24	22	23	29	16	23	29	86	124	39
SICK AND UNABLE TO WORK.													
All diseases and conditions.....	661	8	33	42	34	32	39	24	36	56	128	177	52
Males.....	296	3	12	21	12	10	16	10	16	32	59	82	23
Females.....	365	5	21	21	22	23	14	20	24	69	95	95	29
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	37	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	9	13	5	4	
Males.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	5	2	3	
Females.....	18	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	8	3	1	
Rheumatism.....	73	.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	18	34	2
Males.....	30	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	2	8	12	1	
Females.....	43	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5	10	22	1	
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy, paralysis without specified cause.....	34	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	9	17	1
Males.....	20	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	5	10	1	
Females.....	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	7	.....
Neuralgia, neuritis, other diseases of the nervous system.....	61	.....	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	10	13	10	9
Males.....	17	.....	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	5	3	2	3
Females.....	44	.....	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	5	10	8	6

TABLE 4.—*Durations of sicknesses to date of inquiry, classified by sex and by extent of disability*—Continued.

Disease or condition: Sex.	Number of persons sick for specified duration periods.												
	All durations.	1 day.	Over 1 day and under 1 week.	1 week and under 2 weeks.	2 weeks and under 3 weeks.	3 weeks and under 1 month.	1 month and under 2 months.	2 months and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	1 year and under 3 years.	3 years and over.	Not specified.
SICK AND UNABLE TO WORK—CON.													
Forms of mental alienation.	25												
Males.	14												
Females.	11												
Organic diseases of the heart.	28												
Males.	14												
Females.	11												
Ulcer and other diseases of the stomach.	29	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	2		6	3	1
Males.	14	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2		4	1	
Females.	15	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2		2	2	1
Appendicitis.	14		1			3	1	3		2	2	1	1
Males.	5		1			3	1	2		2	2		
Females.	9										1		1
Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys.	18			1		1				1	3	6	5
Males.	5			1		1				1	1	1	2
Females.	13									1	2	5	3
Fractures.	18	1	1	3	3	1	4		2		3		
Males.	14	1	1	2	3	1	2		1		3		
Females.	4			1			2		1				
All other diseases and conditions.	324	4	23	31	17	18	23	16	16	20	43	84	29
Males.	144	1	7	14	7	7	8	4	9	12	20	43	12
Females.	180	3	16	17	10	11	15	12	7	8	23	41	17

Considered under the head of disease we find that we can make a sharp distinction in durations for the acute and chronic conditions. Thus, the 37 tuberculosis cases were of long duration, only 2 of them being for a period less than one month; 22 caused disability over long periods of time. Of the 73 cases of rheumatism sick and unable to work, 52, or 71 per cent, caused disability of one year or more.

Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy, and paralysis were observed as diseases of long duration, 26 of the 34 cases, or 76.5 per cent, having been ill one year or more. Organic diseases of the heart, diseases of the kidneys and the several forms of mental alienation all caused disability usually for periods more than one year.

On the other hand, the acute diseases and conditions, such as whooping cough, appendicitis, conditions incidental to childbirth, and fractures, were mainly of short duration, for the most part under

one month. We have previously commented upon the high incidence of whooping cough and the fact that the observed cases of this disease were probably left over from the months of June, July, and August. The analysis by duration of illness confirms this comment.

Eighteen out of 24 puerperal cases caused disability for less than one month. Fractures involved disability for less than two months in 13 out of 18 cases.

TABLE 5.—*Durations of sicknesses to date of inquiry, classified by sex and by extent of disability.*

Disease or condition: Sex.	Number of persons sick for specified duration periods.											
	All durations.	1 day.	Over 1 day and under 1 week.	1 week and under 2 weeks.	2 weeks and under 3 weeks.	2 weeks and under 1 month.	1 month and under 2 months.	2 months and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	1 year and under 3 years.	3 years and over.	Not specified.
SICK BUT ABLE TO WORK.												
All diseases and conditions.....	137	2	6	4	5	13	3	8	8	30	45	13
Males.....	59	—	3	4	4	7	1	8	3	13	16	3
Females.....	78	2	3	—	1	6	2	3	5	17	29	10
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Males.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rheumatism.....	26	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	7	13	—
Males.....	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4	3	—
Females.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	10	—	—
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy, paralysis without specified cause.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Males.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Females.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Neuralgia, neuritis; other diseases of the nervous system.....	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Males.....	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Females.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	3
Organic diseases of the heart.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1
Males.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Females.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Ulcer and other diseases of the stomach.....	11	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	2	1
Males.....	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Females.....	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	—
Appendicitis.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Males.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Females.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
Males.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
All other diseases and conditions.....	66	2	6	3	4	6	1	3	1	16	20	4
Males.....	30	—	3	3	3	2	1	2	—	7	9	—
Females.....	36	2	3	—	1	4	—	1	1	9	11	4

The duration of the illnesses of those sick but able to work was chiefly for long periods. Seventy-eight out of 137 cases of sickness not involving incapacity to work, or 56.9 per cent, were one year or more in length.

Rheumatism, diseases of the nervous system, organic diseases of the heart, and Bright's disease were responsible for a large part of illnesses over one year for those sick but able to work.

Attendance of Physician.

Without distinction of extent of disability, 61 per cent of the cases of sickness had a physician in attendance. This compares with a figure of 78.7 per cent in the cases of the company's visiting nurse service in Rochester, N. Y., during 1914. The number of sick persons in care of physicians outside of institutions was 399, or 50 per cent of the total sick. Only 45.3 per cent of those sick but able to work had physicians in attendance; for the group of sick persons incapacitated for work, 63.8 per cent employed physicians or were being treated in institutions. These figures vary but slightly for sex.

The proportion of cases with physician in attendance varied significantly with disease. Among those able to work, the figures ranged from 27.3 per cent for females suffering from neuralgia, neuritis, and other diseases of the nervous system, to 100 per cent for females afflicted with ulcers and other diseases of the stomach.

TABLE 6.—*Cases attended by physician or treated in institution, classified by extent of disability for selected diseases.*

Extent of disability and sex.	Physician in attendance.	Physician not in attendance.	Per cent with physician in attendance.
Total sick.....	484	314	61.0
Able to work.....	62	75	45.3
Males.....	26	33	44.1
Females.....	36	42	46.2
Not able to work.....	422	239	63.8
Males.....	181	116	60.9
Females.....	241	123	66.2
Above facts considered with respect to principal diseases:			
ABLE TO WORK.			
Rheumatism:			
Males.....	4	7	36.4
Females.....	4	11	26.7
Neuralgia, neuritis, and other diseases of the nervous system:			
Males.....	1	2	33.3
Females.....	3	8	27.3
Ulcer and other diseases of the stomach:			
Males.....	3	2	60.0
Females.....	6	.....	100.0
Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys:			
Males.....	4	1	80.0
All other diseases and conditions:			
Males.....	14	21	40.0
Females.....	23	23	50.0

TABLE 6.—*Cases attended by physician or treated in institution, classified by extent of disability for selected diseases—Continued.*

Extent of disability and sex.	Physician in attendance.	Physician not in attendance.	Per cent with physician in attendance.
NOT ABLE TO WORK.			
Tuberculosis of the lungs:			
Males.....	17	2	89.5
Females.....	15	3	83.3
Rheumatism:			
Males.....	13	17	43.3
Females.....	20	23	37.7
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy, paralysis without specified cause:			
Males.....	11	9	55.0
Females.....	12	2	85.7
Neuritis, neurite, and other diseases of the nervous system:			
Males.....	7	10	41.2
Females.....	25	18	58.1
All other diseases and conditions:			
Males.....	132	78	62.9
Females.....	168	79	68.0

Economic Loss from Sickness.

The sickness rates developed by this survey are for many reasons minimal. Seasonal conditions were favorable in a month which for Rochester has less mortality than the monthly average for the year. The application of the sickness rates derived from the survey to the computation of sickness losses in the community generally, will therefore produce conservative figures. The estimated male population of Rochester 15 years of age and over for the year 1915 is 92,552. On the basis of the above sickness rates we may conclude that there are throughout the year at least 2,147 males constantly sick. This means approximately 644,000 days of disability for males alone, for we may count on 300 working days per year per individual. At an average daily wage of \$2, the wage loss alone for a year in a city like Rochester would be \$1,288,000, and this figure, we have observed, is a minimum. It does not include cost of medical care, drugs, nursing, etc. The number of females in Rochester 15 years of age and over in the same year is estimated to be 93,392, which, at the rate of sickness found, would give 2,400 cases of sickness continuing throughout the year. The economic loss sustained through this disability of the females is doubly difficult to estimate because of the uncertainty of the number engaged in gainful occupations.

Supplementary Survey at Trenton, N. J.

In October, 1915, a second survey of sickness was undertaken in Trenton, N. J. Table 7 gives the principal facts of the survey by extent of disability. The analysis is based upon a much smaller number of reports. In Trenton 76.4 per cent of the sicknesses among males involved incapacity to work; the Rochester figure was 82.8 per cent. Among females reported sick, 78 per cent were disabled from work.

TABLE 7.—*Trenton, N. J., October, 1915, sickness classified by extent of disability and sex.*

Extent of disability.	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
All classes.....	180	100.0	89	100.0	91	100.0
Unable to work.....						
In bed.....	139	77.2	68	76.4	71	78.0
At home.....	71	39.4	30	33.7	41	45.1
In hospital.....	45	25.0	18	20.2	27	29.7
Up and about.....	26	14.4	12	13.5	14	15.4
Able to work.....	68	37.8	38	42.7	30	32.9
	41	22.8	21	23.6	20	22.0

TABLE 8.—*Trenton, N. J., October, 1915, sickness, number of cases and rates, by age and sex.*

Sex and age period.	Number of persons exposed.	Total sick persons.		Sick persons unable to work.	
		Number.	Per 1,000 exposed.	Number.	Per 1,000 exposed.
				MALES.	FEMALES.
All ages.....	3,491	89	25.5	68	19.5
Under 15.....	1,155	12	10.4	10	8.7
15 to 24.....	664	14	21.1	9	13.6
25 to 34.....	582	13	22.3	10	17.2
35 to 44.....	446	7	15.7	6	13.5
45 to 54.....	377	11	23.2	8	21.2
55 to 64.....	189	22	116.4	15	79.4
65 and over.....	71	10	140.8	10	140.8
Unknown age.....	7				
Ages 15 and over.....	2,336	77	33.0	58	24.8
All ages.....	3,480	91	26.1	71	20.4
Under 15.....	1,104	19	17.2	16	14.5
15 to 24.....	633	6	9.5	5	7.9
25 to 34.....	620	17	27.4	14	22.6
35 to 44.....	489	13	26.6	11	22.5
45 to 54.....	346	14	40.5	11	31.8
55 to 64.....	189	11	58.2	6	31.7
65 and over.....	94	10	106.4	7	74.5
Unknown age.....	5				
Ages 15 and over.....	2,376	72	30.3	55	23.1

For all sicknesses at all ages, males showed a rate of 25.5 per 1,000 exposed; for females the figure was 26.1 per 1,000. Considering only the ages 15 and over, the male rate was 33.0 per 1,000, the female rate 30.3 per 1,000.

Sicknesses involving incapacity to work occurred at a rate of 24.8 per 1,000 among males 15 years of age and over, and among females at a rate of 23.1 per 1,000. Table 8 gives the sickness rates by age periods. The rates for females with few exceptions are higher than for males of the corresponding age periods, and the amount of sickness also increases with age for both sexes. Our experience with the

Trenton survey thus confirms the main findings of the Rochester returns which, based upon larger numbers, are more precise statements of prevailing sickness in the community at the time of inquiry.

Comparison With Other Enumerations of Sickness.

The State of Massachusetts, in 1905, enumerated the acute and chronic diseases in the Commonwealth on Census Day, May 1. The tabulated results are not available, however, in such form as to make comparisons with our Rochester survey possible. The only available Federal Census publications on sickness in the United States are those prepared by Dr. John S. Billings from the schedules of the Tenth Census, 1880. As a matter of historical interest we are quoting his table for the State of Rhode Island. The enumeration in this State was supervised by a competent director and the figures are entitled, in Dr. Billings's opinion, to confidence.

TABLE 9.—*Number of persons sick and unable to work per 1,000 of population in Rhode Island on June 1, 1880, classified by sex for age periods 15 and over.*

Age period.	Male.	Female.	Ratio, male to female rate.
Ages 15 and over.....	14.8	11.9	124.4
15 to 25.....	8.6	7.7	111.7
25 to 35.....	7.5	10.2	73.5
35 to 45.....	12.6	8.8	143.2
45 to 55.....	17.7	12.5	141.6
55 to 65.....	28.7	20.0	143.5
65 and over.....	48.0	29.1	164.9

Intrinsic distinctions of time, place, and other circumstances make extended comparisons impossible. No detailed data for diseases and conditions were published. The figures, it must be remembered, excluded the blind, deaf and dumb, insane, and crippled.

American literature on community sickness statistics is replete with reference to the experience of European sickness insurance institutions. Indeed, various estimates of sickness disability among the American working classes have been made upon the basis of the German and Austrian results. None of these estimates can be said to apply directly to conditions in the United States, and qualified estimates of the amount of sickness can be computed only upon the rates developed either by a comprehensive system of sickness insurance or by an extension of the survey method here outlined. It is of prime interest to note that the main characteristics of our tabulations agree with those of the leading sickness insurance organizations in Europe. The statistics for the Local Sick Benefit Society of Leipzig, Germany, the sickness insurance funds of Austria, and

other available data present practically the same facts of sickness variation relatively by sex and age as do our results. Numerous limitations upon the European data render detailed comparisons impossible, but the comparative frequency of sickness by sex and age still remains to confirm our conclusions from the Rochester survey.

The enumeration method of determining the prevalence of sickness in a community, as exemplified in this study, has, we believe, an established value. We are mindful, however, of the necessity for bringing together other sources of information on the amount of sickness which prevails in this country. Sickness surveys made in conjunction with the decennial censuses of the Federal Government should prove most helpful. In like manner, the statistics of hospitals, of visiting nurse associations, and of institutions for the care of the blind, the crippled, and the insane should be collected and analyzed. It is only through the coordination of such sources that the total cost of sickness and accident disability in the community will be ascertained and proper measures organized for its control. The life conservation movement of to-day, as a basis for a constructive program, has a deep need for a scientific and accurate measure of sickness and of its effects.

PLAQUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended January 29, 1916, was received from Surg. Boggess, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		Old buildings--Continued.	
RAT PROOFING.		Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	
New buildings:		8	
Inspections of work under construction..		Cubic feet new foundation walls installed. 4,215	
Basements concreted (square feet, 53,010). 49		Concrete floors installed (square feet, 9,990)..... 18	
Floors concreted (square feet, 27,525).... 16		Basements concreted (square feet, 9,980)..... 12	
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 19,741)..... 96		Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 5,496)..... 31	
Total area of concrete laid (square feet). 101,306		Total area concrete laid (square feet)..... 25,466	
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:		Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet 5,050)..... 4	
Inspections made..... 131		Buildings razed..... 16	
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened..... 695		New garbage cans stamped approved..... 905	
Wire screening used (square feet)..... 3,390		Nuisances abated..... 240	
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement..... 1,550		OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.	
Sidewalk lens lights replaced..... 1,000		Vessels inspected for rat guards..... 19	
Old buildings:		Reinspections made on vessels..... 32	
Inspections made..... 366		New rat guards procured..... 23	
Wooden floors removed..... 20		Defective rat guards repaired..... 17	
		Vessels on which cargo was inspected..... 1	

February 25, 1916

Amount of cargo inspected and description of same.	Condition.	Rat evidence.	
Steamer Governor from Seattle:			
120 cases milk, apples, and household goods.....	O. K.	None.	
400 sacks flour, bran, and rice.....	O. K.	None.	
Rats trapped on wharves and water front ..	30	RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.	
Rats trapped on vessels.....	13	San Francisco:	
Traps set on wharves and water front	182	Collected.....	448
Traps set on vessels.....	56	Examined.....	316
Vessels trapped on.....	13	Found infected.....	None.
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600	Hollister:	
Poisons placed within Panama Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces)	50,000	Collected.....	8
Bait used on water front and vessels; bacon (pounds).....	6	Examined.....	8
Bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	9	Found infected.....	None.
Poison used on water front (pounds)	3	Operations are being carried on on lands owned by the Peoples Water Co., as follows:	
		Hopkins tract, 155 acres treated (kilmol), 36 gallons kilmol used.	

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(1)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(1)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ²	July 12, 1915	287 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	(1)	Nov. 12, 1915	1,597 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(1)	(1)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(1)	(1)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(1)	(1)	Apr. 10, 1911	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(1)	Aug. 11, 1915	50 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(1)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(1)	(1)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(1)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	(1)	(1)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(1)	(1)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ None.² Wood rat.

The work is being carried on in the following named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Stanislaus, San Benito, Monterey, Lassen, and Modoc.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAQUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended February 12, 1916, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur	8	Rodents received by species:	
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide..	3	Mus rattus.....	166
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	12	Mus norvegicus.....	1,622
Sulphur used, pounds.....	450	Mus alexandrinus.....	171
Coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumi- gation, pounds.....	4,600	Mus musculus.....	6,894
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation, pounds.....	458	Wood rats.....	206
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumi- gation, pints.....	687	Musk rats.....	6
Clean bills of health issued.....	25	Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	55
Foul bills of health issued.....	8	Total rodents received at laboratory	8,465
FIELD OPERATIONS.		Rodents examined.....	2,230
Rodents trapped.....	8,525	Number of rats suspected of plague.....	166
Premises inspected.....	8,127	Plague rats confirmed.....	None.
Notices served.....	498		
Garbage cans installed.....	133		
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.			
By elevation.....	215	PLAQUE STATUS TO FEB. 12, 1916.	
By marginal concrete wall.....	154	Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
By concrete floor and wall.....	237	Last case of rodent plague, Feb. 4, 1916.	
By minor repairs.....	415	Total number of rodents captured to Feb. 12. 607,311	
Total buildings rat proofed.....	1,021	Total number of rodents examined to Feb.	
Concrete laid, square yards.....	8,227	12.....	326,770
Premises, planking and shed flooring re- moved.....	171		=====
Buildings demolished.....	130	Total cases of rodent plague to Feb. 12, by species:	
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated). 102,434		Mus musculus.....	6
		Mus rattus.....	18
		Mus alexandrinus.....	11
		Mus norvegicus.....	243
		Total rodent cases to February 12, 1916.....	278

HAWAII—PLAQUE PREVENTION.

The following reports of plague-prevention work in Hawaii were received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED JAN 29, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	375	Classification of rats trapped—Continued.	
Rats trapped.....	322	Mus norvegicus.....	36
Mongoose trapped.....	4	Mus rattus.....	40
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	49	Classification of rats killed by sulphur diox- ide:	
Examined microscopically.....	312	Mus alexandrinus.....	4
Showing plague infection.....	0	Mus musculus.....	10
Classification of rats trapped:		Mus rattus.....	35
Mus alexandrinus.....	141	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Mus musculus.....	105	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents.	23

¹ Indicates number of rodents, the tissues of which were inoculated into guinea pigs. Most of them showed on necropsy only evidence of recent inflammatory process; practically none presented gross lesions characteristic of plague infection.

February 25, 1916

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION—Continued.

Honolulu—Continued.

WEEK ENDED FEB. 5, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	321	Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:
Rats trapped.....	315	Mus rattus..... 3
Mongoose trapped.....	3	Average number of traps set daily..... 984
Rats found dead.....	0	Cost per rat destroyed..... cents. 21½
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	3	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.
Examined microscopically.....	277	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.
Showing plague infection.....	0	Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1916.
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation, Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.
Mus alexandrinus.....	163	
Mus musculus.....	63	
Mus norvegicus.....	53	
Mus rattus.....	36	

Hilo.

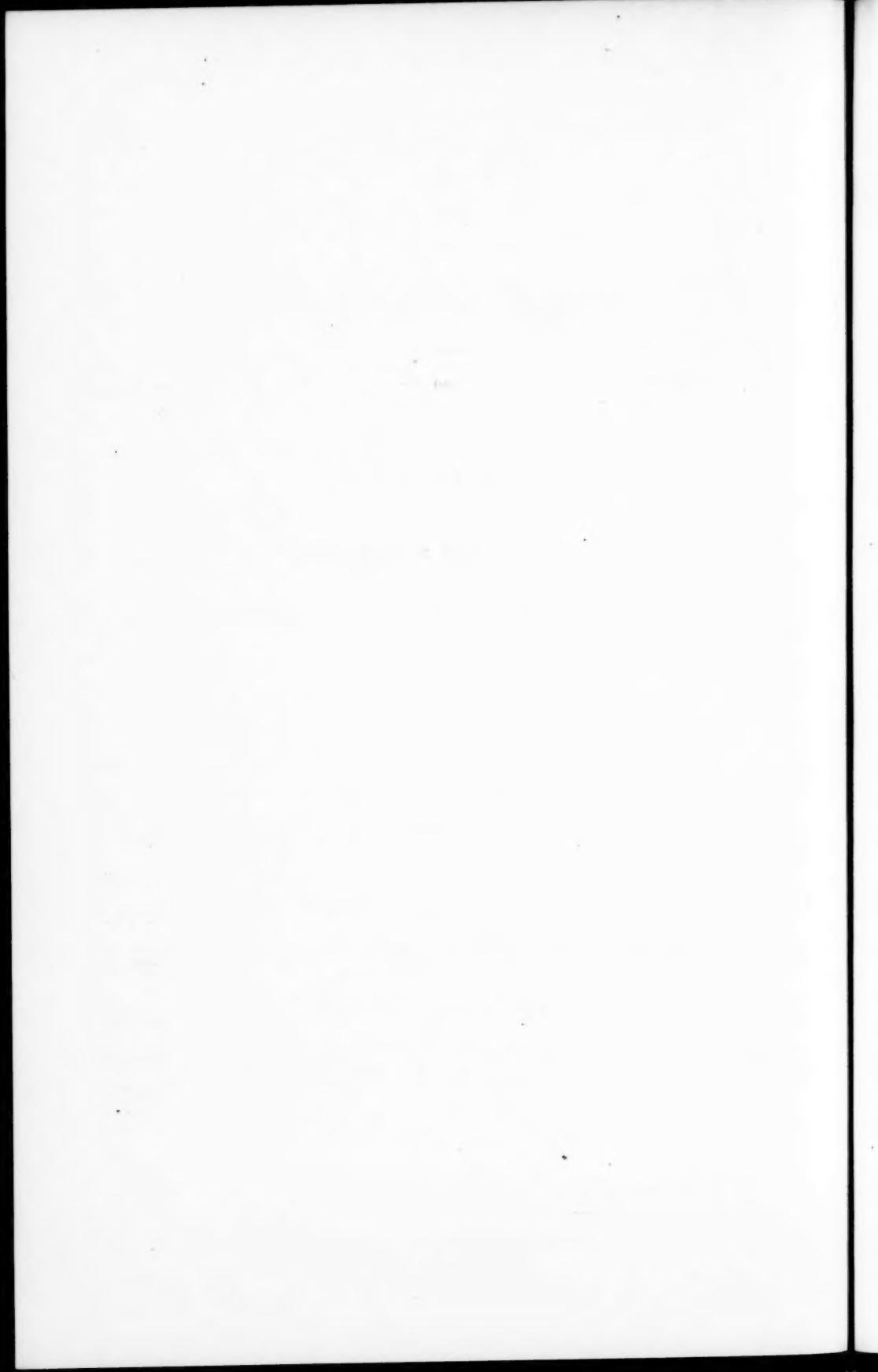
WEEK ENDED JAN. 22, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,786	Rats and mongoose plague infected.....
Rats trapped.....	2,743	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:
Rats found dead.....	3	Mus norvegicus..... 335
Mongoose taken.....	40	Mus alexandrinus..... 430
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,786	Mus rattus..... 877
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically.....	1	Mus musculus..... 1,104
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologically.....	1	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Jan. 18, 1915.
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologically.....	1	Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Dec. 16, 1915.

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the three weeks ended January 28, 1916. No plague infection was found:

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	275	22
Puerta de Tierra.....	56	1
Santurce.....	339	31



PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during January, 1916, to other State Health Departments, by Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken of the Minnesota State Board of Health.

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Scarlet fever: St. Catharine's College, St. Paul, Ramsey County.	Reynolds, Grand Forks County, N. Dak.	Student exposed; went home to North Dakota.
Tuberculosis: Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Olmsted County.	Beach, Golden Valley County, N. Dak.; Christine, Richland County, N. Dak.; Artesia, Eddy County, N. Mex.; Beresford, Union County, S. Dak.; Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash.	2 advanced, 2 moderately advanced, and 1 apparently cured; cases left Mayo Clinic for homes.
Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis, Hennepin County.	Grafton, Walsh County, N. Dak....	A moderately advanced case left sanatorium for home in North Dakota.
Pokegama Sanatorium, Pine County.	Starkweather, Ramsey County, N. Dak.	Incipient case left sanatorium for home in North Dakota.
St. Paul Bureau of Health, Ramsey County.	Augusta, Hancock County, Ill.....	A pulmonary case left St. Paul to live in Illinois.
	Eau Clair, Eau Clair County, Wis...	An open case left St. Paul to live in Wisconsin.
Typhoid fever: Albert Lea, Freeborn County...	Board Camp, Polk County, Ark....	Visited Arkansas 3 weeks previous to earliest symptoms.
	Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, Cal.	Second cook in Los Angeles restaurant 3 weeks before earliest symptoms.
Springwater Township, Rock County. Arlington, Sibley County.....	Rock Island, Rock Island County, Ill.	Visited in Illinois 3 weeks before earliest symptoms.
	Near Donnybrook, Ward County, N. Dak.	Visited in North Dakota 3 weeks before earliest symptoms.
National Hospital, Duluth, St. Louis County.	Iron River, Bayfield County, Wis...	Lived in Wisconsin 3 weeks previous to earliest symptoms.
Duluth Health Department, St. Louis County.	Lily, Langlade County, Wis.....	Sent to St. Marys Hospital, Duluth, from Wisconsin.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for January, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	2	Massachusetts—Continued.	
Maryland:		Middlesex County—Continued.	
Baltimore city.....	1	Somerville.....	2
Allegany County—		Winchester Township.....	1
Frostburg.....	1	Suffolk County—	
Cumberland R. F. D.....	1	Boston.....	5
Baltimore County—		Chelsea.....	1
Sparrows Point.....	1	Worcester County—	
Caroline County—		Gardner Township.....	1
Preston.....	1	Total.....	16
Frederick County—		Minnesota:	
Frederick.....	1	Brown County—	
Brunswick.....	1	New Ulm.....	1
St. Marys County—		Montana:	
Clements.....	1	Yellowstone County—	
Talbot County—		Billings.....	1
Easton.....	1	South Carolina:	
Total.....	9	Richland County.....	1
Massachusetts:		Wisconsin:	
Bristol County—		Milwaukee County.....	7
Fall River.....	1	Sheboygan County.....	2
Middlesex County—		Winnebago County.....	1
Arlington Township.....	1	Total.....	10
Cambridge.....	2		
Lowell.....	1		

Montana Report for December, 1915.

During the month of December, 1915, one case of cerebrospinal meningitis was notified in the State of Montana, in Chouteau County.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	2	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	4
Birmingham, Ala.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	7	2
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	2
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Somerville, Mass.....	1	1
Galveston, Tex.....	1		Springfield, Ill.....	1	2
Lynn, Mass.....		1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 453.

ERYSIPelas.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....		2	Lancaster, Pa.....	1	—
Altoona, Pa.....	2	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	—
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	—
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	—	New York, N. Y.....	8	—
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	1
Eufala, N. Y.....	9	—	Omaha, Nebr.....	—	1
Clevea, Mass.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	14	3
Chicago, Ill.....	50	7	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	—	Providence, R. I.....	—	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	13	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	6	1
Concord, N. H.....	1	1	Rockford, Ill.....	1	—
Cumberland, Md.....	1	1	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	—
Detroit, Mich.....	5	4	St. Louis, Mo.....	11	2
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	—	San Francisco, Cal.....	4	—
Jersey City, N. J.....	—	1	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1	—
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	—	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	—
Kansas City, Mo.....	5	—			

LEPROSY.**Massachusetts—Boston.**

During the month of November, 1915, a case of leprosy was notified at Boston, Mass., in the person of N. K., a Greek, age 27, male, who arrived in the United States $3\frac{1}{2}$ years ago. The case is under supervision in the Detention Hospital at Boston.

During the month of December, 1915, another case of the disease was notified at Boston, in W. H. K., a native of Massachusetts, age 72, male, whose home was in Bourne, Mass. This case terminated fatally.

MALARIA.**State Reports for January, 1916.**

During the month of January, 1916, cases of malaria were notified in States as follows: Maryland 2, Massachusetts 3, New Jersey 1, South Carolina 41.

City Report for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916.

During the week ended February 5, 1916, one case of malaria was reported at Los Angeles, Cal.

MEASLES.**Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.**

Senior Surgeon Irwin reported that during the two weeks ended February 19, 1916, 536 cases of measles with 2 deaths were notified in Philadelphia.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 453.

PELLAGRA.**State Reports for January, 1916.**

During the month of January, 1916, pellagra was notified in States as follows: District of Columbia 3 cases, Louisiana 4 cases, South Carolina 25 cases.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.....		2	Mobile, Ala.....	1	
Birmingham, Ala.....		1	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....		1	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	1	Norfolk, Va.....	1	1
Concord, N. H.....		1			

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.	7	7	Lexington, Ky.	2	4
Binghamton, N. Y.	8	6	Los Angeles, Cal.	8	8
Birmingham, Ala.	1	4	Manchester, N. H.	1	1
Brockton, Mass.	1	1	Muscatine, Iowa	2	—
Canton, Ohio	1	3	New Castle, Pa.	3	—
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	1	Newport, Ky.	3	3
Chicago, Ill.	263	95	Norfolk, Va.	5	5
Cleveland, Ohio	33	21	Oakland, Cal.	2	3
Coffeyville, Kans.	2	—	Philadelphia, Pa.	70	38
Detroit, Mich.	13	16	Pittsburgh, Pa.	34	35
Erie, Pa.	2	—	Reading, Pa.	2	8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.	7	6
Galesburg, Ill.	1	—	Salt Lake City, Utah	1	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10	2	San Francisco, Cal.	14	10
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.	4	2
Johnstown, Pa.	5	7	Wichita, Kans.	6	—
Kalamazoo, Mich.	4	3	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1	4
Kansas City, Mo.	9	13	Wilmington, N. C.	2	—
Lancaster, Pa.	3	—			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for January, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Louisiana:		Michigan:	
Rapides Parish	1	Washtenaw County— Ann Arbor	1
Maryland:		Minnesota:	
Baltimore County— Cockeysville	1	Anoka County— Bethel	1
Cecil County— Earleville R. F. D.	1	Dakota County— Lakeville Township	1
Total	2	Total	2
Massachusetts:		South Carolina:	
Bristol County— Dartmouth Township	1	Laurens County	1
Fairhaven Township	1		
New Bedford	1	Wisconsin:	
Middlesex County— Newton	1	Dodge County	1
Total	4	Grant County	1
		Total	2

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916.

During the week ended February 5, 1916, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 2 cases and 2 deaths; Los Angeles, Cal., 1 case; New York, N. Y., 1 case.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 453.

SMALLPOX.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended February 19, 1916, six new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been

February 25, 1916

notified as follows: Blue Earth County, Lime Township, 6; Cass County, May Township, 1; Lyon County, Marshall City, 4; Renville County, Buffalo Lake Village, 2; Morton Village, 1; Steven County, Hancock Village, 1.

State Reports for January, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Maryland: Wicomico County— Salisbury R. F. D.	1			1		
Massachusetts: Middlesex County— Lowell	1				1	
Michigan: Bay County— Fraser Township	3				3	
Calhoun County— Albion	24			2	22	
Delta County— Escanaba	13				13	
Gratiot County— Wheeler Township	1				1	
Hillsdale County— Woodbridge Township	3				3	
Ingham County— Lansing	1				1	
Jackson County— Spring Arbor Township	3				3	
Jackson	2				2	
Kalamazoo County— Kalamazoo	2				2	
Kent County— Walker Township	3				3	
Mecosta County— Big Rapids	1				1	
Monroe County— London Township	1				1	
Monroe	2				2	
Montcalm County— Day Township	3				3	
Evergreen Township	6				6	
Sheridan	2				2	
Stanton	8				8	
Oakland County— Royal Oak	1				1	
Ottawa County— Holland	1				1	
Wayne County— Hamtramick	1				1	
Highland Park	1			1		
Detroit	17				17	
Total	99			3	95	1
Minnesota:						
Anoka County— Anoka	5				5	
Blue Earth County— Mankato	11		1	2	11	
Brown County— Sleepy Eye	4				4	
Chippewa County— Montevideo	1				1	
Crow Wing County— Ideal Township	5				3	2
Jenkins Township	13				13	
Timothy Township	2				2	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for January, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Dakota County—						
Farmington.....	1				1	
South St. Paul.....	3				3	
Burnsville Township.....	1				1	
Freeborn County—						
Albert Lea.....	1				1	
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	15			1	12	2
Minnetrista Township.....	1				1	
Hubbard County—						
Crow Wing Lake Township.....	3				3	
Hubbard Township.....	1					1
Isanti County—						
Cambridge.....	2				2	
Spencer Brook Township.....	4				4	
Jackson County—						
Jackson.....	2				2	
Lakefield.....	1				1	
Rost Township.....	2				2	
Kanabec County—						
Grasson.....	1				1	
Le Sueur County—						
Elysian Township.....	1				1	
Washington Township.....	1					1
Lyon County—						
Lynd Township.....	1			1		
Monroe Township.....	1				1	
Rock Lake Township.....	1				1	
Shelburne Township.....	2				2	
Martin County—						
Fairmont.....	4				4	
Lake Fremont Township.....	2				2	
Meeker County—						
Litchfield.....	2				2	
Morrison County—						
Cushing Township.....	1				1	
Nicollet County—						
North Mankato.....	1				1	
Polk County—						
East Grand Forks.....	2				2	
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	6				6	
Redwood County—						
Belview.....	1				1	
Morgan.....	1				1	
Redwood Falls.....	7				7	
Sanborn.....	6		1		5	
Charlestown Township.....	3				3	
Swedes Forest Township.....	1				1	
Renville County—						
Melville Township.....	1				1	
Rice County—						
Lonsdale.....	1				1	
Rock County—						
Springwater Township.....	2				2	
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	1				1	
Hibbing.....	4				4	

February 25, 1916

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for January, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Credit River Township.....	7				7	.....
Paynesville.....	1				1	.....
Paynesville Township.....	1				1	.....
Waseca County— Waseca.....	1				1	.....
Washington County— Oakdale Township.....	3				3	.....
Watowan County— Madelia.....	6		1		5	.....
Winona County— Winona.....	15			1	11	.....
Yellow Medicine County— Granite Falls.....	1				1	.....
Total.....	170		3	5	156	6
Wisconsin:						
Barron County.....	2		1		1	.....
Grant County.....	2			1	2	.....
Green County.....	1				1	.....
Iowa County.....	1				1	.....
Jackson County.....	1				1	.....
Langlade County.....	3				3	.....
Manitowoc County.....	28				28	.....
Marinette County.....	5				3	2
Milwaukee County.....	8					8
Oconto County.....	14				14	.....
Oneida County.....	1				1	.....
Outagamie County.....	1				1	.....
Portage County.....	4					4
Price.....	3		1	1	1	.....
Richland County.....	3			2	1	.....
St. Croix County.....	1				1	.....
Shawano County.....	4				4	.....
Sheboygan County.....	51		2		40	9
Waupaca County.....	4			1		3
Winnebago County.....	13				13	.....
Total.....	150		4	5	114	27

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Louisiana (Jan. 1-31): Parishes— Ascension.....	1		Montana (Dec. 1-31)—Con. Carbon County.....	11	.....
Caddo.....	22		Chouteau County.....	9	.....
Calcasieu.....	1		Custer County.....	1	.....
Jefferson Davis.....	2		Dawson County.....	2	.....
Rapides.....	3		Hill County.....	1	.....
St. James.....	1		Lewis and Clark County— Helena.....	1	.....
Vermilion.....	1		Meagher County.....	2	.....
Vernon.....	4		Silver Bow County.....	4	.....
Total.....	42		Butte.....	9	.....
Montana (Dec. 1-31): Blaine County.....	3		Sweet Grass County.....	2	.....
Cascade County— Great Falls.....	1		Yellowstone County.....	1	.....
			Total.....	50	.....
			Montana (Jan. 1-31): Blaine County.....	2	.....
			Carbon County.....	17	.....

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Montana (Jan. 1-31)—Contd.			New Jersey (Jan. 1-31):		
Chouteau County.....	3		Counties—		
Dawson County.....	8		Camden.....	1	
Hill County.....	2		Gloucester.....	4	
Lewis and Clark County—			Total.....	5	
Helena.....	2				
Meagher County.....	7		South Carolina (Jan. 1-31):		
Richland County.....	1		Counties—		
Rosebud County.....	3		Clarendon.....	2	
Silver Bow County.....	1		Florence.....	1	
Butte.....	7		Hampton.....	1	
Stillwater County.....	13		Laurens.....	2	
Valley County.....	1		Total.....	6	
Yellowstone County.....	5				
Total.....	72				

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	1		Kansas City, Mo.....	2	
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	
Columbus, Ohio.....	5		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Covington, Ky.....	1		Oklahoma City, Okla.....	3	7
Danville, Ill.....	5		Omaha, Nebr.....	2	
Detroit, Mich.....	4		Sacramento, Cal.....	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	2	
El Paso, Tex.....	6	1	Sioux City, Iowa.....	2	
Evansville, Ind.....	3		Springfield, Ill.....	16	
Galveston, Tex.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		Wichita, Kans.....	1	

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916.

During the week ended February 5, 1916, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 case and 1 death; Los Angeles, Cal., 1 death; New Orleans, La., 1 death; New York, N. Y., 1 case.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 453.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for January, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	13	Louisiana—Continued.	*
Louisiana:		Natchitoches Parish.....	1
Acadia Parish.....	4	Rapides Parish.....	2
Assumption Parish.....	1	Richland Parish.....	3
Beauregard Parish.....	2	Sabine Parish.....	5
Caddo Parish.....	2	St. Charles Parish.....	3
Calcasieu Parish.....	28	St. John Parish.....	1
Evangeline Parish.....	1	St. Landry Parish.....	2
Jackson Parish.....	1	St. Mary Parish.....	10
Jefferson Davis Parish.....	2	St. Tammany Parish.....	2
Livingston Parish.....	5	Tangipahoa Parish.....	3
		Tensas Parish.....	1

February 25, 1916

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for January, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Louisiana—Continued.			
Terrebonne Parish.....	2	Massachusetts:	
Vermilion Parish.....	1	Barnstable County—	
West Baton Rouge Parish.....	2	Barnstable Township.....	1
Total.....	84	Provincetown Township.....	1
Maryland:		Berkshire County—	
Baltimore City.....	17	Clarkburg Township.....	1
Allegany County—		North Adams.....	1
Eckhart.....	1	Bristol County—	
Westernport.....	1	Attleboro Township.....	3
Baltimore County—		Fairhaven Township.....	1
Mount Winans.....	7	Fall River.....	9
Highlandtown.....	3	New Bedford.....	12
Raspeburg.....	1	North Attleboro Township.....	4
St. Agnes Hospital.....	1	Essex County—	
Shawan R. F. D.....	1	Lawrence.....	16
Pimlico.....	1	Methuen.....	2
Baldwin.....	1	Saugus Town hip.....	1
Sparks R. F. D.....	1	Swampscott Township.....	1
Hamilton.....	1	Hampden County—	
Catonsville.....	1	Chicopee.....	1
Calvert County—		Springfield.....	3
Parlers Wharf R. F. D.....	1	Middlesex County—	
Carroll County—		Cambridge.....	1
Westminster R. F. D.....	1	Chelmsford Township.....	2
Cecil County—		Lowell.....	2
Cheapeake City.....	1	Melrose.....	1
Elkton.....	1	Waltham.....	4
Sylmar.....	1	Norfolk County—	
Charles County—		Milton Township.....	1
White Plains.....	2	Quincy.....	1
White Plains R. F. D.....	1	Wellesley Township.....	1
La Plata.....	1	Plymouth County—	
Glynnout.....	1	Brockton.....	3
La Plata R. F. D.....	1	Suffolk County—	
Dorchester County—		Boston.....	5
Rhode Island.....	1	Revere.....	1
Cambridge Hospital.....	1	Worcester County—	
Wingate.....	1	Northbridge Township.....	3
Fishing Creek.....	1	Total.....	82
Garrett County—			
Bloomington.....	1	Michigan:	
Harford County—		Alpena County—	
Perryman.....	1	Sawyer Township.....	1
Havre de Grace.....	1	Parry County—	
Howard County—		Middleville.....	1
Ellicott City.....	2	Bay County—	
Kent County—		Merritt Township.....	3
Galt.....	1	Benzie County—	
Montgomery County—		Gilmore Township.....	1
Sandy Spring.....	2	Berrien County—	
Petheda.....	1	Stevensville.....	1
Norwood.....	1	Benton Harbor.....	3
Takoma Park.....	1	Emmet County—	
Prince George County—		Alanson.....	1
Croom R. F. D.....	1	Genesee County—	
Accokeek.....	1	Thetford Township.....	1
Capitol Heights.....	2	Olio.....	1
Laurel.....	1	Flint.....	42
Queen Anne County—		Gratiot County—	
McGinnis.....	1	North Shale Township.....	1
Somerset County—		Ingham County—	
Marion.....	1	Ingham Township.....	1
Washington County—		Jackson County—	
Big Pool.....	1	Jackson.....	4
Hagerstown.....	4	Kent County—	
Conococheague.....	1	Grand Rapids Township.....	1
Hancock.....	2	Lapeer County—	
Smithsburg.....	2	North Branch.....	1
Hagerstown R. F. D.....	1	Lenawee County—	
Wicomico County—		Lalmava Township.....	1
Quantico.....	1	Marquette County—	
Worcester County—		Marquette.....	3
Berlin.....	3	Mason County—	
Snow Hill.....	1	Ludington.....	1
Bishopville.....	4	Mecosta County—	
Total.....	90	Big Rapids.....	1
		Midland County—	
		Midland Township.....	3
		Midland.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for January, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Michigan—Continued.		Minnesota—Continued.	
Menroe County—		Swift County—	
Exeter Township.....	1	Benson.....	1
Montmorency County—		Wabasha County—	
Briley Township.....	1	Wabasha.....	1
Saginaw County—		West Albany Township.....	3
Maple Grove Township.....	2	Yellow Medicine County—	
Saginaw.....	4	Normania Township.....	3
St. Clair County—		Total.....	54
Port Huron.....	2		
Schoolcraft County—		Montana:	
Manistique.....	1	Blaine County.....	12
Van Buren County—		Cascade County—	
Decatur.....	1	Great Falls.....	1
Washtenaw County—		Flathead County—	
Ann Arbor.....	1	Kalispell.....	1
Wayne County—		Park County—	
Romulus Township.....	1	Livingston.....	1
Wexford County—		Prairie County.....	
Colfax Township.....	1	Stillwater County.....	1
Total.....	88	Silver Bow County—	
		Butte.....	1
Minnesota:		Teton County.....	7
Carlton County—		Yellowstone County.....	1
Carlton.....	1	Total.....	26
Carver County—			
Wacencia Township.....	1	New Jersey:	
Clearwater County—		Atlantic County.....	3
Sinclair Township.....	1	Bergen County.....	3
Cook County—		Burlington County.....	3
Grand Portage Indian Reservation.....	1	Cumberland County.....	4
Cottonwood County—		Essex County.....	2
Mountain Lake.....	1	Gloucester County.....	10
Douglas County—		Hudson County.....	3
Orange Township.....	1	Mercer County.....	2
Freeborn County—		Monmouth County.....	1
Albert Lea.....	2	Morris County.....	4
Emmons.....	1	Passaic County.....	6
Hennepin County—		Salem County.....	3
Minneapolis.....	1	Union County.....	2
Lake County—		Warren County.....	6
Two Harbors.....	3	Total.....	55
Lincoln County—			
Hendricks.....	1	South Carolina:	
Marshall County—		Chester County.....	3
Valley Township.....	1	Greenville County.....	1
Martin County—		Orangeburg County.....	1
East Chain Township.....	1	Pickens County.....	3
Meeker County—		Richland County.....	4
Dassel.....	1	Union County.....	3
Nicollet County—		York County.....	2
St. Peter.....	1	Total.....	17
Bernadotte Township.....	1		
Olmstead County—		Wisconsin:	
Farmington Township.....	1	Dodge County.....	1
Ottertail County—		Dunn County.....	2
Tordenskjold Township.....	1	Fond du Lac County.....	1
Pennington County—		Green Lake County.....	1
Thiel River Falls.....	1	Kenosha County.....	3
Pipestone County—		Lafayette County.....	1
Jasper.....	1	Marinette County.....	2
Grange Township.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	5
Polk County—		Oneida County.....	1
Crookston.....	1	Pierce County.....	1
Ramsey County—		Racine County.....	1
St. Paul.....	7	Rock County.....	1
Rice County—		Washburn County.....	1
Faribault.....	1	Total.....	21
St. Louis County—			
Buhl.....	1		
Chisholm.....	1		
Duluth.....	4		
Sparta.....	3		
Stearns County—			
Paynesville.....	2		
Maine Prairie Township.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Montana Report for December, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Montana:		Montana—Continued.	
Blaine County.....	6	1 rairie County.....	1
Flathead County.....	1	Rosebud County.....	1
Gallatin County.....	1	Stillwater County.....	1
Hill County.....	2	Teton County.....	6
Missoula County—		Yellowstone County.....	2
Missoula.....	1		
Powell County.....	1	Total.....	23

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1	—	Malden, Mass.....	1	—
Altoona, Pa.....	1	—	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	1
Baltimore, Md.....	1	—	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	—
Birmingham, Ala.....	4	—	New Orleans, La.....	6	1
Boston, Mass.....	2	—	Newton, Mass.....	1	—
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	—	New York, N. Y.....	18	4
Camden, N. J.....	2	—	Norfolk, Va.....	1	—
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	—	1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	—
Chicago, Ill.....	18	4	Philadelphia, Pa.....	7	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	—	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	3
Covington, Ky.....	1	—	Portland, Oreg.....	1	—
Cumberland, Md.....	—	—	Portsmouth, Va.....	1	—
Danville, Ill.....	1	—	Providence, R. I.....	1	—
Detroit, Mich.....	2	—	Reading, Pa.....	1	—
East Orange, N. J.....	1	—	Richmond, Va.....	1	—
Evansville, Ind.....	1	—	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	5	—	St. Louis, Mo.....	7	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	—	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	—
Indianapolis, Ind.....	11	—	San Diego, Cal.....	3	—
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	4	—
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	—	Superior, Wis.....	1	—
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	1	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1	—
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	—	Taunton, Mass.....	1	—
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	—	Toledo, Ohio.....	6	2
Lawrence, Mass.....	—	1	Washington, D. C.....	1	—
Lincoln, Nebr.....	—	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	4	—
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	—	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	—
Lowell, Mass.....	3	1	Zanesville, Ohio.....	14	1

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for January, 1916.

Place.	Cases reported.			Place.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
District of Columbia.....	114	75	59	Minnesota.....	263	692	518
Louisiana.....	23	10	23	Montana.....	11	73	46
Maryland.....	275	1,082	358	New Jersey.....	699	—	504
Massachusetts.....	828	1,854	979	South Carolina.....	81	5	32
Michigan.....	423	294	542	Wisconsin.....	172	2,766	294

Montana Report for December, 1915.

During the month of December, 1915, 13 cases of diphtheria, 65 cases of measles, and 25 cases of scarlet fever, were notified in the State of Montana.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	229	33	2	182	1	37	.....	20	27
Boston, Mass.	745,139	278	81	4	82	.....	69	.....	65	25
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	765	109	19	130	.....	206	2	247	76
Cleveland, Ohio.	656,975	197	45	3	134	1	31	2	41	20
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	214	78	2	54	3	28	1	32	14
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,547	372	25	345	10	188	3	428	108
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	515	65	12	213	2	53	1	103	59
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	218	32	2	239	3	19	.....	31	16
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	236	76	3	24	.....	29	1	42	25
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	109	10	2	320	3	5	.....	31	9
Cincinnati, Ohio	406,706	143	25	1	83	.....	12	.....	30	21
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	94	21	.....	12	.....	18	.....	20	9
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	144	11	.....	13	.....	11	.....	63	25
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	147	14	.....	379	3	14	1	13	8
New Orleans, La.	366,484	135	27	4	1	.....	2	.....	25	27
San Francisco, Cal.	* 416,912	149	16	2	8	.....	33	.....	22	21
Seattle, Wash.	330,834	43	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	11	.....
Washington, D. C.	358,679	142	13	2	17	.....	16	2	17	19
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio	209,722	71	1	.....	3	.....	5	.....	6	5
Indianapolis, Ind.	265,578	54	7	1	43	.....	2	.....	6	6
Kansas City, Mo.	289,870	.....	17	1	.....	.....	33	.....	2	3
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	55	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	8	3
Providence, R. I.	250,025	92	15	2	21	2	10	.....	8	10
Rochester, N. Y.	250,747	18	5	2	8	.....	10	.....	4	2
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Atlanta, Ga.	184,873	57	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	174,108	50	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	7
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	.....	4	1	6	.....	6	.....	6	4
Camden, N. J.	104,349	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,759	40	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	8	1
Hartford, Conn.	108,969	45	7	.....	79	.....	5	.....	8	3
Lowell, Mass.	112,121	41	16	2	4	1	2	.....	6	1
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	33	11	2	81	1	10	1	2	2
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	44	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
New Bedford, Mass.	114,694	49	6	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
New Haven, Conn.	147,093	5	.....	.....	7	.....	6	1	9	.....
Oakland, Cal.	190,803	10	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	4
Omaha, Nebr.	135,455	9	1	.....	.....	82	4	.....	2	2
Reading, Pa.	105,094	44	.....	.....	160	1	8	.....	3	2
Richmond, Va.	154,674	57	4	.....	7	.....	2	.....	10	5
Salt Lake City, Utah	113,567	27	7	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	28	4	.....	5	.....	4	1	4	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	152,534	46	2	1	3	.....	4	.....	5	1
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	66	11	.....	222	1	11	.....	47	8
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	51	6	1	27	.....	2	.....	12	4
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	68	8	.....	1	.....	7	.....	5	4
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.	82,958	42	5	.....	2	.....	24	1	.....	1
Altoona, Pa.	57,606	20	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	1
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	.....
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	28	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	16	10	1	3	.....	1	.....	5	2
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	19	2	.....	3	.....	14	1	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,576	21	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Covington, Ky.	56,520	10	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	10	2	.....	47	.....	7	.....	3	.....
El Paso, Tex.	51,936	.....	3	1	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	73,798	34	6	.....	21	.....	4	.....	9	.....
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	22	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,352	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	22	4	1	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Hoboken, N. J.	76,104	22	5	1	27	1	3	.....	2	3
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	21	6	.....	98	2	1	.....	3	2

* Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

February 25, 1916

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269	4			3					
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	20	12	4	20		4	1		
Malden, Mass.	50,067	16	2		4		3			
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	17	4		28	1	3			
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	23							1	2
New Britain, Conn.	52,203				34					
Norfolk, Va.	88,076		2				1			
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	22			4		10			
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	15	7		57					
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	4	4		35		9			
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	16					1			
Saginaw, Mich.	51,815	20	1		6					
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	29	3		13		2		4	3
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	22	7	1			1		5	1
Sioux City, Iowa.	55,588		1							
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	26	2		2		3		7	1
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	30	6	3	2		1			1
Springfield, Ill.	59,468		3		6		2			
Wichita, Kans.	67,847	12	1				1			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,213	15	3		3		5		7	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	7	1							
Auburn, N. Y.	36,947	22	2		1					
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	13					5	1		
Butler, Pa.	26,587	5								
Butte, Mont.	42,918	25			3					
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	12			17		4	1	2	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	7								
Cumberland, Md.	25,504	6			20					
Danville, Ill.	31,551	12			15					
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,650						1			
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	10	3		15		5		7	
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	5					1			
Everett, Mass.	38,307	10	1				1			
Everett, Wash.	33,767	2								
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	7	7	1	1		5			
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	17	3				1			
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	16	3				2		1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364								7	1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	6			1				1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	9	2	1						1
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	27	3							3
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	16	1		4		3			
Lorain, Ohio.	3,662		1				2		1	
Lynchburg, Va.	52,385	13					1		4	
Madison, Wis.	30,084				21				1	1
Medford, Mass.	25,737	8	1		1		2	1		
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	7	2		2				2	1
New Castle, Pa.	40,351						3			
Newport, Ky.	31,722	4								
Newport, R. I.	29,631	12	2	1			1		2	1
Newton, Mass.	43,085	15			1		3			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	19	4	1	10				2	
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	9	2		12					
Ogden, Utah.	30,466						1			
Orange, N. J.	32,524	15	1		1		3		3	1
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	9							4	1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		4		3					
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	8			2		1		2	
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	15	2				1			
Racine, Wis.	45,507	15			5		3			
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	13	5		1				2	
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	10	1							
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	35							1	8
Superior, Wis.	45,285	5	2				3		4	
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	25	1	1	5		1		1	4
Waltham, Mass.	70,129	8					1	1		3
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	13	2		58				1	1
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	5	2							
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	5							1	
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406		1		1				2	

*Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	7	1				1			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316			9			1			
Biddeford, Me.	17,570	6								2
Braddock, Pa.	21,310			4						
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	7								1
Clinton, Mass.	*13,075		1							
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765									1
Concord, N. H.	22,480	13			13		3			
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	7					1			1
Gardner, Mass.	16,746	3			1		2			2
Kearny, N. J.	22,733	7	1		6					4
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	9								1
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	2	1		2					
Marinette, Wis.	*14,610									1
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	6			1					
Muscatine, Iowa	17,287	11								1
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	3	1				1			
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	4								1
New London, Conn.	20,771	13	3						1	1
North Adams, Mass.	*22,019	6					1			1
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	12					7	1	1	1
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	6	1		47		1		2	1
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,602				1					
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	5					1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	3			6					
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	3							2	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	14			53				1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	6								2

* Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Shanghai.

During the three weeks ended January 15, 1916, 806 rats were examined at Shanghai. One plague-infected rat was found during the week ended January 15, 1916.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana during the month of December, 1915, as follows:

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment Dec. 31, 1915.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	—	1
Diphtheria.....	36	4	7
Leprosy.....	1	4	249
Malaria.....	120	1	4
Measles.....	6	—	2
Paratyphoid fever.....	2	1	2
Scarlet fever.....	7	—	—
Typhoid fever.....	27	7	21
Varicella.....	6	—	2

¹ The cases of malaria come from the interior of the Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended January 29, 1916, 442 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Feb. 25, 1916.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Dec. 12-18.....	10	7	
Croatia-Slavonia	Nov. 30-Dec. 20...	73	49	Of these, 63 cases, 42 deaths among prisoners.
Hungary.....	Dec. 6-19.....	194	118	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Feb. 25, 1916—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Dec. 12-25.....		13	
Mandalay.....	Dec. 12-18.....		3	
Mergui.....	Dec. 5-11.....		1	
Myingyan.....	Dec. 12-25.....		4	
Prome.....	Dec. 12-25.....		8	
Rangoon.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 1.....	25	18	
Tavoy.....	Dec. 5-18.....		12	
Indo-China:				Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 813; deaths, 549.
	1915.			
Anam, province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	127	92	
Cambodia, province.....	do.....	1	1	
Cochin China, province.....	do.....	15	8	
Tonkin, province.....	do.....	670	448	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8.....	4	3	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 26, 1915-Jan. 1, 1916.	1	1	
Egypt:				
Assiout, province.....	Jan. 19.	2		
Minieh, province.....	Jan. 10-19	2	3	
India:				
Mandalay.....	Dec. 12-18.....		55	
Rangoon.....	do.....	27	26	
Indo-China:				
		1915.		
Anam, province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	9	5	
Cambodia, province.....	do.....	20	19	
Cochin China, province.....	do.....	2		
Tonkin, province.....	do.....	41	41	
				Jan. 1-19, 1916: Cases, 22; deaths, 12.
				Dec. 19-25, 1915: Cases, 4,258; deaths, 3,186. Dec. 26, 1915- Jan. 1, 1916: Cases, 1,787; deaths, 5,800.
				Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 72; deaths, 65.

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales.....	Jan. 14-20.....	1.....		Jan. 14-20, 1916: Cases, 4.
Cundletown district.....	do.....	3.....		1 additional case notified for week ended Dec. 30, 1915. The case occurred at Sydney.
Newcastle district.....	do.....	3.....		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Jan. 2-15.....	11.....	2.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 4, 1915: Cases, 3,608.
Vienna.....	Jan. 2-15.....	11.....	2.....	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Jan. 9-15.....	9.....	2.....	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 2-8.....	18.....	4.....	
China:				
Antung.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1.....		
Colombia:				
Sincé.....	Jan. 23.....	9.....		50 miles from Cartagena.
Cuba:				
Guantanamo.....	Jan. 16.....	1.....		U. S. Naval station. Case mild varioloid from U. S. S. S. Louisiana.
Do.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 8.....	1.....		U. S. Naval station. Case, confluent form.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Nov. 12-25.....	2.....		
Germany:				
Bromberg, Govt. district.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1.....		Jan. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 2.
Gumbinnen, Govt. district.....	do.....	1.....		

February 25, 1916

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
 Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Feb. 25, 1916—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Rangoon.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 1.....	19	6	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....		13	
Guadalajara.....	Jan. 23-29.....	8	2	
Hermosillo.....	Feb. 2-8.....	3	2	
Juarez.....	Feb. 11.....	8		
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1.....	12	2	
Monterey.....	Jan. 10-30.....		8	
Piedras Negras.....	Feb. 5.....			
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	5	8	Present.
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Dec. 12-25.....	44	16	
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Dec. 12-25.....	18	6	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Nov. 14-Dec. 4, 1915: Cases, 400.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 1-14.....	5	2	
Cairo.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 4.....	9	1	
Port Said.....	Nov. 19-25.....	1	1	
Germany:				
Aix la Chapelle.....	Jan. 9-15.....		1	
Hanover.....	Jan. 9-15.....	2	1	
Königsberg.....	Jan. 9-22.....	1	2	
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		
Stettin.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Manchester.....	Jan. 23-29.....	5	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 26.....		15	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca.....	Dec. 9.....		1	American.
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Dec. 12-25.....	14	2	
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	Jan. 16-22.....	1		

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, 1916.
CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 11.....	164	44	Total, Oct. 25-Nov. 20, 1915: Cases, 303; deaths, 103.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 20.....	174	56	
Hungary.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 5.....	61	38	Nov. 18-Dec. 10, 1915: Cases, 675; deaths, 276. In a prison camp.
Borneo:				
Putatan.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2		
India:				
Bassein.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 11.....		13	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 18.....		124	
Henzada.....	Oct. 7-Nov. 27.....		3	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 4.....	5		
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 26.....		12	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 11.....		43	
Mergui.....	Oct. 23-Nov. 20.....		8	
Myingyan.....	Oct. 19-Dec. 4.....		11	
Pa' o.u.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 6.....		45	
Prome.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 11.....		96	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 11.....	63	51	
Toungoo.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 11.....		47	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
 Continued.

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, 1916—Continued.
CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....	4.....	3.....	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 29.....	51.....	34.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 15: Cases, 69; deaths, 48. Nov. 12-Dec. 6, 1915: Cases, 17; deaths, 10.
Brebes.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 25.....	9.....	9.....	
Perse:				
Enzeli.....	Nov. 6-12.....		10.....	Nov. 22, 1915: Still present.
Essaleme.....	Nov. 28.....		7.....	
Gazian.....	Nov. 6-12.....		4.....	
Karkhan-Roud.....	Nov. 28.....		38.....	And in vicinity.
Kazvin.....	Nov. 27.....		10.....	
Rescht.....	Nov. 21.....			And vicinity: Present.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 14-27.....	4.....	1.....	

PLAQUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1.....	12.....	8.....	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	37.....	31.....	
China:				
Hong-kong.....	Nov. 7-27.....	3.....	3.....	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1.....	1.....	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 23-31.....	2.....		
Assiout, province.....	Dec. 17-31.....	4.....	2.....	
Do.....	Jan. 2-12.....	6.....	3.....	
Garbleh, province.....	Dec. 6-28.....	6.....	4.....	
Do.....	Jan. 10-13.....	2.....	1.....	
Gizeh, province.....	Dec. 27.....	1.....	1.....	
Minieh, province.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31.....	13.....	9.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-3.....	8.....	1.....	
Port Said.....	Aug. 13-Nov. 1.....	3.....	2.....	
Suez.....	Jan. 10.....	1.....		On s. s. Syria from Bombay.
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 8-20.....		1.....	
Syra Island.....	Jan. 16.....	16.....	10.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 25.....	44.....	43.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 25, 1915: Cases, 38,746; deaths, 28,425.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	9.....	8.....	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 21-27.....		1.....	
Karachi.....	Nov. 7-20.....	2.....	2.....	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 5.....		118.....	Madras Presidency, Aug. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1915: Cases, 141,356; deaths, 109,095.
Do.....	Nov. 12-Jan. 1.....	1,839.....	1,288.....	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 11.....		158.....	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 11.....	41.....	40.....	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 5.....	8.....	5.....	
Java:				
Kediri residency.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 18.....	270.....	257.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 18, 1915: Cases 635; deaths, 603.
Madioen residency.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 11.....	1.....	1.....	
Passeocean residency.....	Oct. 22-18.....	14.....	16.....	
Surabaya residency.....	Do.....	6.....	6.....	
Surabaya.....	Nov. 5-11.....	2.....	2.....	
Surakarta residency.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 18.....	344.....	323.....	
Mauritius.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 4.....	8.....		
Russia:				
Siberia—				
Transbaikal Province.....	October, 1914.....	16.....	13.....	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 18.....	5.....	2.....	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 14-20.....		1.....	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State.....	Jan. 28.....	11.....		
At sea.....	Dec. 29, 1915-Jan. 10, 1916.....	4.....		Three left at Aden; 1 arrived Jan. 10, at Suez.

February 25, 1916

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
 Continued.

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, 1916—Continued.
SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algeria.....	Dec. 1-31	1		
Australia:				
New South Wales.....				Total, Dec. 10-30, 1915: Cases, 39.
Bega district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
Cundletown.....	Dec. 24-30.....	3		
Gloucester district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
Newcastle district.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 30.....	61		
Sydney.....	Dec. 3-23.....	9		
Rooty Hill district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 1.....	24	3	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31.....	373		In addition, 3 among troops.
Do.....	Jan. 1-8.....	1		5 among troops.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	147	31	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-22.....	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 19-23.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-22.....	2		
Canary Islands:				
Grand Canary.....	Nov. 23.....			Epidemic.
Arucas.....	Dec. 5-18.....			Present.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 13.....	6	2	
China:				
Foochow.....	Nov. 21-27.....			Do.
.....do.....			2	
Nanking.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....			Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 21-27.....	3		
Cairo.....	Sept. 3-Oct. 28.....	5		
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Germany:				
Bavaria—				
Munich.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Breslau.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Düsseldorf.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Hamburg.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Oppeln, Govt. district.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	14		Of these 8 in one institution.
Saxony.....	Do.....	1		
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	Jan. 9-15.....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	83	48	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 20.....		2	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	46	20	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 11.....	14	7	
Toungoo.....	Dec. 5-14.....		1	
Italy:				
Turin.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	6		
Java:				Oct. 15- Dec. 6: Cases, 422, deaths, 87.
Batavia.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 6.....	25	10	
Samarang.....	Nov. 12-22.....	2		
Manchuria:				
Harbin.....	Nov. 15-28.....	5		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30.....		30	
Frontera.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	86	24	
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 5-23.....	21	7	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....	16	3	
Hermosillo.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 16.....	62	12	
Monterey.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 9.....	12	9	
Nogales.....	Feb. 7.....	20		
Piedras Negras.....	Jan. 10-16.....	2	2	
Progreso.....	Dec. 5-18.....	2		
Salina Cruz.....	Jan. 1-15.....	1	1	
Tampico.....	Dec. 7-Jan. 20.....		62	Jan. 14, epidemic; estimated number cases, 100.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30.....	94	83	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Dec. 5-26.....	4		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, 1916—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 11.....	81	21	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-20.....	1	.....	Aug. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 10; deaths, 1.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	.....	1	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	41	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	7	
Valencia.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 8.....	149	10	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 18.....	2	.....
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 25.....	43	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Oct. 10-Dec. 11.....	57	25	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2	.....
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	.....

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Dec. 12-31.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-8.....	3	.....
China:				
Antung.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	2	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 31.....	5	2	
Cairo.....	Aug. 13-Nov. 11.....	40	29	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 11.....	.....	5	
Bremen.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1	1	
Dortmund.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Erfurt.....	Dec. 19-25.....	.....	1	
Hanover.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	2	2	
Königsberg.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 8.....	12	3	
Lübeck.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-8.....	1	.....
Merseburg, Gov't district.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1	.....
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Dec. 5-18.....	3	.....
Stettin.....	Dec. 5-25.....	.....	6	
Great Britain:				
Dundee.....	Dec. 12-18.....	3	.....
Liverpool.....	Dec. 5-18.....	3	2	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 27.....	.....	170	Dec. 10: Present among troops.
Yehiye-Vardar.....	Dec. 10.....	.....	.....	Present among troops.
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 13-19.....	3	.....
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3	.....
Java:				
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 6.....	16	3	Oct. 15-Dec. 6, 1915: Cases, 68; deaths, 19.
Samarang.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 25.....	6	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30.....	.....	10	
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 25-31.....	6	2	
Mexico City.....	Dec. 23.....	.....	1	Prevalent.
Do.....	Jan. 12.....	.....	1	
Monterey.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1	.....
Queretaro.....	Dec. 16.....	.....	.....	Prevalent. Estimated number
Salina Cruz.....	Dec. 16-21.....	1	.....	cases, 500.
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Do.....	Jan. 11-20.....	.....	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 7-27.....	28	5	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 11.....	20	4	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-20.....	12	.....
Vladivostok.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 4.....	18	4	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1	

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CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.

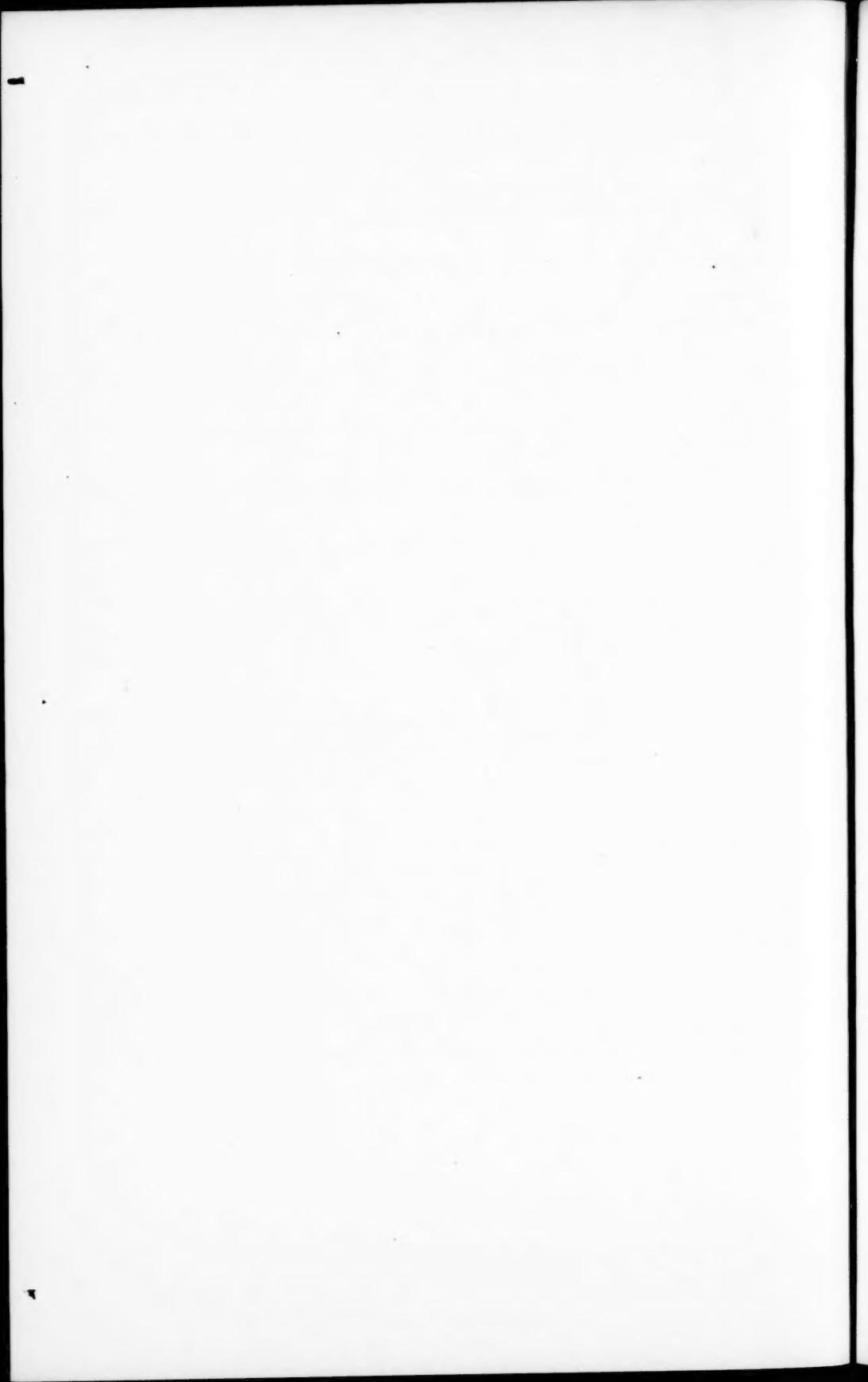
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, 1916—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	do.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Aleppo.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 1.....			
Beirut.....	Nov. 21-27.....	7	3	
Mersina.....	do.....	3		Estimated deaths, 200 daily.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador: Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
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SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

OREGON SUPREME COURT.

Municipal Sewage—Right of a Municipality to Discharge Sewage into a Stream.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH v. CITY OF SILVERTON, 71 Oreg., 379; 142 Pac. Rep., 609.
(July 7, 1914.)

Legislative authority to discharge sewage into a stream does not justify a city in creating a nuisance or in inflicting injuries which amount to the taking of property in a constitutional sense unless it has acquired the right by condemnation and the payment of compensation.

With legislative authority a city may discharge sewage into navigable or tidal streams if done in a proper manner, but it is doubtful if the legislature can authorize such use of a stream the bed and banks of which are in private ownership.

The right of the State to enjoin a nuisance may be delegated to and exercised by the State board of health. Suit was brought by the State Board of Health of Oregon to prevent the city of Silverton from discharging its sewage into a creek. The court held that the evidence did not show that the pollution of the stream was sufficient to create a menace to health, and for this reason the suit was dismissed.

This is a suit by Andrew C. Smith, C. J. Smith, E. A. Pierce, Alfred Kinney, W. B. Morse, E. B. Pickel, and Calvin S. White, constituting the State Board of Health of Oregon, against the city of Silverton, to enjoin said city from casting its sewage and drainage into Silver Creek. This stream flows through the said city, and during the month of August contains a flow of about 35 second-feet of water running therefrom through a thickly populated agricultural country. It is crossed below the city by various county roads, and is alleged by the plaintiffs to be used by residents along it and by their stock for drinking purposes. The city sewers empty into it on each bank, the flow of which amounts to 0.12 of a second-foot. After taking evidence, a decree was rendered enjoining the defendant from emptying the sewer into the creek. Defendant appeals.

EAKIN, J.: One of the defenses to the suit is that the present sewer system is a great improvement upon the offensive surroundings and insanitary conditions existing prior to the construction of the sewer; but that does not affect the questions involved. The issue is as to whether the present sewer system is a menace to the lives and health of the citizens in the vicinity of the stream. There is very little testimony upon this question except as to the pollution of the water, and that is only opinions of witnesses and no proof of the extent to which the water is used or the effect of such use.

First, we may consider when and how a city may use a natural stream of water as a place of discharge for its sewer system. The rule as recognized by the courts is that a city has no right to cast its sewage into a stream so as to pollute it to the injury of the lower riparian proprietors. There are exceptions to this ruling, dependent upon circumstances, but not involved here. It seems to be elementary that a city's right in that regard is dependent upon legislative authority unless it has first condemned the interests injuriously affected, but it seems that by legislative authority it may with impunity sewer into navigable or tidal streams if done in a proper manner, though it is doubtful if the legislature can authorize it to so use a stream, the bed and banks of which are in private ownership. (See *Grey ex rel. Simmons v. Paterson*, 60 N. J. Eq. 385, 45 Atl. 995, 48 L. R. A. 717, 83 Am. St. Rep. 642; *Valparaiso v. Hagen et al.*, 153 Ind. 337, 54 N. E. 1062, 48 L. R. A. 707, 74 Am. St. Rep. 305; *Smith v. Sedalia*, 152 Mo. 283, 53 S. W. 907, 48 L. R. A. 711.)

In this country, even if the legislative authority is conceded, still the question arises as to whether or not injuries are inflicted which amount to a public nuisance or a taking of private property in the constitutional sense; and, if so, the municipality is not protected or justified in such appropriation unless it has acquired the right by condemnation and the payment of compensation.

But the right or privilege granted to the council in the charter of Silverton to construct sewers is not implied authority to pollute the stream, as claimed by the defendant. Such would not be a governmental use or a duty imposed, but only a privilege to construct sewers. (See *Platt Bros. & Co. v. Waterbury*, 72 Conn. 531, 45 Atl. 154, 48 L. R. A. 691, 77 Am. St. Rep. 335, which is fully annotated.) A distinction in such cases must be noted between the right of a city, even with legislative authority, to pollute a stream in case the title to the bed and banks of the stream is in the riparian owner, and where the State is the owner of the stream. (*Platt Bros. & Co. v. Waterbury*, *supra*, 48 L. R. A. at p. 704, and notes at pp. 698, 702; *Hooker v. Rochester*, 37 Hun, 181; *Attwood v. Bangor*, 83 Me. 583, 22 Atl. 466; *Sayre v. Newark*, 60 N. J. Eq. 361, 45 Atl. 985, 48 L. R. A. 722, 83 Am. St. Rep. 629; note to *Georgetown v. Commonwealth*, 61 L. R. A. 694, annotating the cases subsequent to the decision in the *Platt Bros.* case.) Counsel for the defendant cites some authorities upon general statements of the law, but the citations are not opposed to the views above expressed when applied to the facts. 10 Am. & Eng. Enc. Law, 240, 248, and cases cited, and 40 Cyc. 594, cited by defendant, are in harmony here. It is said in the note to *Platt Bros. & Co. v. Waterbury*, *supra*:

Whatever may be the rule with respect to surface water, there seems to be no authoritative decisions asserting the right of municipal corporations, merely as riparian owners and without legislative authority, either express or implied, to drain sewage into waters to the injury of others, although there is an intimation to that effect in *Valparaiso v. Hagen*.

Defendant cites and places much reliance on the case of *Valparaiso v. Hagen*, *supra*, but this case stands almost alone on this question. Farnham on Water and Water Rights, at page 632, says that it is the only case that has refused to recognize the rule that mere permission to construct a sewer system or even to turn the sewer into a particular stream will not authorize the commission of a nuisance, and he discredits the case. He distinguishes *Merrifield v. Worcester*, 110 Mass. 216, 14 Am. Rep. 592, and criticises it at page 639. At page 625, where is a full discussion of the subject, he says that at times, when the flow of a stream is continuous and sufficient to dissolve and carry away the sewage, it may not affect the usefulness of the water, but that at other times it may do so, which renders it a nuisance and a menace to the health of the public.

It is almost impossible for a municipal corporation of any size to turn its sewage into a water body for any length of time without creating a nuisance, and the question whether it has a right to make such disposal of its sewage depends, therefore, upon its right to create a nuisance, or the power of the legislature to authorize it to do so. * * * The right of a municipal corporation to dispose of its sewage and garbage by turning it into water bodies will be materially simplified by first determining the necessity for doing so. * * * But if it shall appear that it is not only not necessary to dispose of such material by casting it into the water, but that such method of disposal is crude, insanitary, and more harmful than beneficial, and that it has been abandoned throughout all of the more advanced centers of population of the Old World, there would be little to justify a holding that there is power to make such disposal of the waste products.

Then follow about two pages of description of the septic tank and its effectiveness, after which he continues:

"This is accomplished, too, with an entire absence of injury, or even offense, to persons living in the immediate vicinity of the works." So long as this method of disposal is practical, there is no reason for permitting a municipality to create a nuisance with these waste products. * * * Having seen that sewage may be rendered harmless, and that casting it into the watercourses in its natural condition is unnecessary, the solution of the question of the right of the municipality to do so becomes a simple one. The overwhelming weight of authority denies such right.

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However, these cases and notes are largely discussing private injuries or their effect upon private property or individuals, while in this case the suit is brought by the State board of health to enjoin a public nuisance in the interests of public health. Here there is no complaint that private property has been taken nor that the health of any individual or community has been affected. It is not alleged that such is the result, but that the lives and health of citizens are endangered thereby, and the proof is to that effect. Neither is it contended that the stream is rendered foul smelling or otherwise offensive. But two questions are discussed or presented, namely, as to the authority of the State board to maintain this suit against a city in Marion County and the right of the defendant to drain the city's sewage into Silver Creek. Defendant first insists that such a suit can be instituted only by the State in the name and by the authority of the district attorney.

The right of the State to enjoin a nuisance may be delegated to and exercised by a city or other power especially named by it for that purpose. (*Bernard v. Willamette Box & Lumber Co.*, 64 Or. 226, 129 Pac. 1039.)

The statute creating the State board of health (sec. 4693, L. O. L.) provides:

In cities, districts, and places having no local boards of health, or in case the sanitary laws or regulations in places where boards of health or health officers exist should be inoperative, the State board of health shall have power and authority to order nuisances * * * to be abated and removed.

There is a criminal penalty attached to this section, but the section necessarily includes authority to have the nuisance abated. In a proper case this may be done by injunction. (See 21 Cyc. 398; *Gould v. Rochester*, 105 N. Y. 46, 12 N. E. 275.) It is said in Parker and Worthington on Public Health and Safety, page 102, that the health board may maintain actions in any court or restrain by injunction violations of and noncompliance with its orders. (21 Cyc. 401.) No doubt such authority in the board extends only to nuisances which endanger the health of individuals or communities and to places where the sanitary laws are inoperative. But the power of the board to act must be made out upon satisfactory evidence that the act of the city creates a public nuisance; or if the danger is only apprehended, as in this case, facts must be established which show the danger to be real and imminent. It is said in High on Injunctions, section 811:

Where the injury resulting from the pollution of water by sewage from a city is not imminent and will result, if at all, only in the future, * * * relief by injunction will be denied, * * * where the fact of the nuisance is not made out by clear and satisfactory evidence.

See also *Hutchinson v. Delano*, 46 Kan. 345, 26 Pac. 740; *Newark Aqueduct Board v. Passaic*, 46 N. J. Eq. 552, 20 Atl. 54, 22 Atl. 55; Parker and Worthington on Health and Safety, sections 183, 184, 221.

The actual existence of the nuisance must be established. (*Eagan v. New York Health Department*, 20 Misc. Rep. 38, 45 N. Y. Supp. 325; note to *Grossman v. Oakland*, 36 L. R. A. 603.)

There is no proof here as to the use of the water of the stream for domestic purposes or for stock, or that there is likely to be such use. *Farnham on Water and Water Rights* at page 647, says:

Injunction is a proper remedy to abate a nuisance, but it is not every case in which it will be granted in the first instance. If the discharge of sewage into the stream does not create a nuisance, an injunction will be refused. And in view of the public necessities involved, the court will be slow in granting the injunction if any other form of relief is available. The injunction will also be refused if the nuisance is merely anticipated.

See cases cited in note to this text.

Again, at page 544, it is said that the authority does not justify arbitrary action; that if the property does not constitute a nuisance the board has no power to interfere with it.

The plaintiff has not established the fact that a public nuisance has been created, and is not entitled to an injunction. The case will be reversed and the suit dismissed.

McBRIDE, C. J., and McNARY and RAMSEY, JJ., concur. BEAN, J., not sitting.

POISONS AND HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.

A Digest of Laws and Regulations Relating to the Possession, Use, Sale, and Manufacture of Poisons and Habit-forming Drugs Enacted During 1914 and 1915, Now in Force in the United States.

By MARTIN I. WILBERT, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

INTRODUCTION.

The material presented in the following pages is designed as a third supplement¹ to Public Health Bulletin No. 56, and includes a compilation of the laws and regulations relating to the possession, use, sale, and manufacture of poisons and habit-forming drugs enacted during 1914 and 1915. The present installment of material includes laws and regulations enacted in 48 of the States, Territories, and possessions of the United States.

In accord with the precedent established in Public Health Bulletin No. 56, the extracts from and the references to the several statutes have been arranged under the following headings: "Sale and use of poisons," "Sale and use of cocaine and narcotics," "Drugs to be announced on label," "Poisons in articles of commerce," "Occupational intoxications," "Methyl alcohol," "Sale and use of intoxicating liquors," "Practice of pharmacy," and "Standards for drugs."

This arrangement has been found to serve very well as a basis for the analysis of the laws designed to restrict the manufacture, sale, and use of poisons, and to facilitate a comparative survey of the legislation enacted during any given period of time.

The references in connection with the laws or abstracts of laws and regulations included in this compilation are to the statutes or annual volumes of laws and to other readily available publications containing the complete texts.

An effort has been made to reflect accurately both the form as well as the tenor of the laws quoted, but it has not been thought necessary to perpetuate obvious and minor typographical errors, though in so far as practicable the exact phraseology of the statutes is retained.

That poisons and poisonous material constitute an important and ever-growing source of danger to the health and even to the lives of individuals handling them is evidenced by the following table compiled from the Mortality Statistics for 1913, fourteenth annual report, published by the Bureau of the Census.

¹ The preceding supplements to Public Health Bulletin No. 56 are Reprints from the Public Health Reports Nos. 146 and 240.

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It should be remembered, of course, that the number of deaths directly due to the effect of a poison is but an incomplete index of the possible harm done by the ingestion or use of poisonous materials.

Table showing comparative number of cases of suicide and the number of deaths registered as from acute and chronic poisoning and from alcoholism in the registration area for deaths, 1901 to 1913.

	1913	1912	1911	1910	Annual average, 1906-1910.	Annual average, 1901-1905.
Suicides:						
By poison.....	2,824	2,788	2,927	2,456	2,281	1,549
By asphyxia.....	1,262	1,199	1,013	941	785	365
By firearms.....	2,930	2,796	2,859	2,561	2,233	1,108
By other means.....	2,972	2,873	2,823	2,632	2,285	1,526
Total.....	9,088	9,656	9,622	8,500	7,584	4,548
Acute poisonings:						
Poisoning by food.....	657	573	481	157	1,655	1,412
Other acute poisonings.....	1,453	1,348	1,399	1,227	1,766	1,519
Absorption of deleterious gases.....	2,271	2,378	2,143	1,379		
Chronic poisonings:						
Chronic lead poisoning.....	162	148	145	136	101	87
Other chronic occupational poisonings.....	9	8	11	6	5	5
Other chronic poisonings.....	283	259	309	259	233	166
Alcoholism (acute or chronic).....	3,744	1,183	2,875	2,909	2,734	2,002

Compiled from Mortality Statistics, 1913, fourteenth annual report, Bureau of the Census.

During the legislative year ending in 1915 the law-making bodies of 49 States, Territories, and possessions of the United States were in session, and in nearly all of these political divisions some form of legislation relating more or less directly to the manufacture, sale, and use of poisonous materials was considered, and in the majority of instances the bills as presented were enacted into law.

While drug legislation as a whole is recognized as being a live and vital topic, that is destined to affect all classes of people, there is as yet, outside of the associations and individuals affected in an economic way, no very widespread or concerted effort to secure greater uniformity in the laws relating to the manufacture, sale, and use of poisons and habit-forming drugs or in laws to provide more efficient protection for the health or the economic interests of the people at large.

It is true that the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws, an organization consisting of representatives appointed by the governors of the different States, Territories, and possessions of the United States, has for some years seriously considered the need for greater uniformity in legislation relating to the misuse of poisonous and deleterious substances and for some years has had a standing committee on "Purity of Articles of Commerce." The members of this standing committee have secured from associations and individuals interested suggestions as to the problems involved in correlating the several requirements now embodied in the many laws

relating to the production and sale of drugs and of food products, but up to the present time no legislation directly affecting the manufacture, sale, and use of poisons as contaminations of food products has been proposed.

The existing diversity in the laws of the several States regarding the requirements made in connection with the manufacture and sale of poisons is causing annoyance and in instances where the interstate shipment of any of the poisonous substances is involved the complications arising are irksome and at times costly.

Many manufacturers believe that the enactment of a Federal poison law would obviate many, if not all, of the difficulties that are encountered at the present time, and a number of associations, firms, and individuals have expressed themselves as being in favor of a Federal poison law which would provide for and if necessary regulate the interstate traffic in articles that may be defined as poisons.

One of the many lines along which a Federal poison law would be advantageous would be as a guide in defining or fixing the nature of a poison within the provisions of the law of 1909, which forbids the use of the mails for the transmission of "all kinds of poisons," but allows the Postmaster General to permit the use of the mails under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Manufacturers of medicinal products, chemists, and wholesale druggists generally are particularly desirous that the regulations relating to the use of the mails for transmitting poisons and medicines containing poisons be amended so as to provide some measure of relief from the prohibitive regulations now in force.

Following the enactment of the Federal antinarcotic law an effort was made in a number of States to amend the respective State laws in such a way as to make them comply with the requirements of the Federal law. The results of this agitation are discussed at greater length under the proper heading. From a careful study of the legislation enacted it would appear that in some instances at least the problems involved have been increased rather than lessened in number. As a practical result of the enactment of the Federal antinarcotic law, it is asserted by persons in close touch with the wholesale drug trade, that the sales of the proscribed drugs in this branch of the trade has been reduced fully 50 per cent.

Considerable interest is being evidenced at the present time in regard to laws and prospective laws requiring the announcement of the therapeutically active drugs on the labels of package medicines. The regulations adopted by the Board of Health of the City of New York and by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana have evoked considerable discussion and not a little opposition, though the even more far-reaching requirements in connection with stock

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remedies that are included in the State laws of Nebraska, Oregon, and South Dakota have apparently met with little or no opposition.

For the detection of poisons in articles of commerce several State laboratories have been authorized, and the inclusion of standards of purity for articles used as food products in some of the recently enacted legislation would appear to be a decided step in advance.

The elimination of the guaranty legend by regulation in this country and in the Philippine Islands promises to remove a potent possibility for misleading the public.

Legislation relating to occupational intoxications, while not so numerous as in immediately preceding years, has been enacted in Rhode Island and Missouri, while Alabama, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania have enacted laws designed to safeguard at least some of the workers in the various trades and occupations usually designated as dangerous. The board of health of New York City, in addition to requiring the reporting of occupational intoxications, also requires the systematic reporting of food intoxications, and this requirement if enforced should prove to be a source of valuable information on which to base future legislation relating to foods.

Laws designed to restrict the use of methyl alcohol in preparations used on or in the human body are increasing and are gradually becoming more comprehensive. The increase in the number of city ordinances or local regulations is decidedly more rapid than is the enactment of State laws to regulate this serious possibility of harm.

The number of States to prohibit the sale and use of intoxicating liquors is rapidly increasing, and during the year no less than eight States have enacted and are now enforcing laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors within their borders.

The laws regulating the practice of pharmacy have been amended in California, Louisiana, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Vermont. In Minnesota, North Carolina, and Ohio the initial educational requirements for pharmacists have been materially increased, and these added requirements should make for more efficient control of official drugs and medicines in the future.

In four States—Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, and Rhode Island—legislation recognizing the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary as standards for drugs was reenacted and to some extent elaborated upon.

Practice of Pharmacy.

The evident tendency of recent legislation relating to the practice of pharmacy is to restrict the issuing of licenses to practice pharmacy to graduates of established schools or colleges. Amendments to the pharmacy law were adopted in Arkansas, California, Idaho,

Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Vermont. The law in California provides for the sale of articles containing poisons when sold in original and unbroken packages and labeled with the official poison label, and the pharmacy law in Connecticut does not apply to the sale of proprietary medicinal compounds not otherwise objectionable.

The law in Idaho clearly restricts the sale of medicines containing narcotics to registered pharmacists, and the recently enacted law in Iowa provides for a more efficient enforcement of the law by dividing the State into three districts, one member of the Iowa Commission of Pharmacy to be in direct charge of each district.

The amended law of Utah provides for inspection of pharmacies, dispensaries, stores, and other places in which medicines and poisons are compounded, dispensed, or retailed. The amendment to the Pennsylvania pharmacy law is in the nature of an extension to the prerequisite requirement and permits the board of pharmacy to restrict the colleges of pharmacy that are to be recognized.

The State of North Carolina requires attendance at a college of pharmacy, and the recently enacted law in Ohio also includes a prerequisite requirement. An interesting innovation relating to pharmacy is evidenced by a rather novel law in Ohio which forbids the stealing of drug plants.

Standards for Drugs.

In fifty of the political divisions of the United States the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary are recognized as standards.

During the past year four States—Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, and Rhode Island—have reenacted laws recognizing the Pharmacopœia of the United States and the National Formulary as standards for drugs.

The law in Montana requires that preparations carried in stock, made, or dispensed by pharmacists when the same are covered by the Pharmacopœia or the National Formulary shall conform to the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary.

In Rhode Island the variation clause is included in practically the form in which it appears in the Federal law.

The publication of the ninth revision of the Pharmacopœia has been unduly delayed, but the book is now in press and will no doubt be available in the near future. It is to be published simultaneously with the revised edition of the National Formulary. The reenactment of laws recognizing these two books as standards at this time is complimentary to the members of the several committees having their revision in hand and should prove of advantage to pharmacy generally, in that it tends to perpetuate the recognition of well established and equitable standards for drugs and medicines.

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LAWS AND REGULATIONS ENACTED DURING 1914 AND 1915.**United States—Sale and Use of Cocaine and Narcotics.**

(Act of Dec. 17, 1914.)

For complete text of the law see Public Health Reports, 1915, v. 30, pp. 573-577; also Reprint No. 240 from Public Health Reports, pp. 22-28.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE LAW AND TREASURY DECISIONS RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION, IMPORTATION, MANUFACTURE, COMPOUNDING, SALE, DISPENSING, OR GIVING AWAY OF OPIUM OR COCA LEAVES, THEIR SALTS, DERIVATIVES, OR PREPARATIONS. BASED ON A COMPILATION OF TREASURY DECISIONS PUBLISHED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, 1915.

TREASURY DECISIONS.—*Constitutionality.*—In a decision of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, the act of December 17, 1914, is held to be constitutional. (T. D. 2204.)

Constitutionality of the act.—In a decision of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania the constitutionality of the act is upheld. (T. D. 2239.)

Object of the act.—A decision of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania sets forth that: "The purpose of the act is to impose an excise tax on all dealers and its enactment was expressly intended to leave earlier legislation on the subject in unabated force." (T. D. 2239.)

Power of Congress.—A decision of the United States District Court of the Western District of Washington says in part: "Congress having the power to exclude the drug entirely from the United States, and the right to regulate its relation to interstate commerce and to levy a tax, must be held to have the right to make it unlawful for any person who has not complied with the provisions of the act, by registration or paying a tax, to have in his possession this 'outlawed' article. The act must be construed as a whole and force given to every part when this can be done." (T. D. 2204.)

The object of revenue laws.—A decision of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington (quoting 133, U. S. 1) says in part: "Statutes to prevent frauds upon the revenue are considered as enacted for the public good and to suppress a public wrong, and therefore, although they impose penalties or forfeitures, are not to be construed, like penal laws generally, strictly in favor of the defendant; but they are to be fairly and reasonably construed, so as to carry out the intention of the legislature. (T. D. 2204.)

SECTION 1. Any person, firm or corporation who sells, distributes, or gives away any of the drugs enumerated in the title, must register with the collector of internal revenue of the collection district and pay a special tax of \$1 per year, for the fiscal year, July 1 to June 30. Employees of persons paying the annual tax are exempt. Officers of the United States Government who are lawfully engaged in making purchases of the proscribed drugs for the various departments of the Army and Navy, the Public Health Service, and for Government hospitals and prisons and officers of any State government or of any county or municipality therein, who are lawfully engaged in making purchases of the proscribed drugs for State, county, or municipal hospitals or prisons and officials of any Territory or insular possession or the District of Columbia or of the United States who are lawfully engaged in making purchases of the proscribed drugs for hospitals or prisons therein are not required to register and pay the special tax. It is unlawful for any person required to register to produce, import, compound, deal in, or distribute any of the proscribed drugs without having paid the special tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

TREASURY DECISIONS.—*Analysis, samples for.*—While no special provision is made in the act for the purchase by chemical laboratories of narcotic drugs to be used as reagents in analytical work, or for the forwarding by physicians of samples for analysis, the purchase or disposal of such drugs for the purposes named would not be in violation of the act, provided the same are purchased or received by regularly established chemical or analytical laboratories, and the requirements as to registration, and keeping of records, etc., are fully complied with. In either such case registration and payment of special tax will be necessary (sec. 1 of act), and the prescribed order blanks must be used as to all purchases of such drugs, as required by section 2 of the act.

Where such drugs are purchased for analytical work there should be kept, in addition to the duplicate order blanks, a record showing when such drugs were received, the kind and quantity received, and from whom received. This record should also show as to each kind the quantity used for analytical work and the quantity remaining unused at the close of each month.

Samples forwarded by physicians for analysis must be entered in their records (art. 10, Regulations 35) as where like drugs are dispensed or distributed other than directly to patients. Laboratories receiving such samples must also enter the same on their records, as in the case of purchases above referred to. (T. D. 2172).

Application for registration.—Application for registration under the Harrison anti-narcotic law to be made on Form 678, and must be accompanied by an affidavit to the effect that the applicant is engaged in the legitimate practice of his profession, or in a lawful business of producing or distributing the proscribed drugs. (T. D. 2215.)

Branches, registration of.—Each separate branch of any firm, partnership, or corporation dispensing or distributing any of the drugs coming within the scope of this law will be required to register and pay the special tax. The name of the firm, partnership, or corporation should be indicated on the application for registry with the name of the manager in charge of the branch immediately beneath. (T. D. 2172.)

Charity organizations.—Hospitals and similar institutions not supported solely by the State, county, or municipality must register and pay the special tax and keep a record of drugs dispensed or distributed. (T. D. 2172.)

City hospitals, status of.—Hospitals supported solely by the State, county, or municipality are exempt under the provisions of section 1 of the act. (T. D. 2172.)

Consumers obtaining drugs.—A consumer, as such, will not be permitted to register under this law and can only obtain a supply of such drugs through a duly registered physician, dentist, or veterinarian. (T. D. 2172.)

Definition of dealer.—Persons selling to or through dealers will be regarded as wholesale dealers and persons selling directly to physicians or dispensing under physicians' prescriptions will be regarded as retail dealers. A druggist making an accommodation sale to another druggist will be regarded as a retail dealer. (T. D. 2151.)

Department stores handling drugs.—A general merchant who handles any of these drugs or preparations under authority of the State law must register and pay the special tax required by the Federal law. (T. D. 2172.)

Diacetyl morphine.—As this is the chemical name for heroin, it will be classed as such. (T. D. 2172.)

Druggists engaged in more than one business.—A retailer having more than one place of business, or if in any case the retailer is engaged in more than one profession or business where any of the drugs coming within the scope of this law are made, stored, or dispensed, should make application for registration in each such case. (T. D. 2172.)

Duties of collectors.—A decision of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, says in part: "The duties of collectors of internal revenue do not end under the provisions of the act with simple registration. If parties secure registration through misrepresentation and fraud, such registration is null and void and does not protect them from prosecution for the illegal use of the poisons and drugs. And it is the duty of collectors when such cases are discovered

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to investigate the same and recommend such persons to the district attorney for indictment and prosecution." (T. D. 2272.)

Educational institutions.—Any department of a university, college, or other educational institution using drugs coming within the scope of this law must register with the collector of internal revenue and pay the special tax. The dean of each department should sign the application for registry and the order blanks used to obtain a supply of these drugs. Such drugs used in a dental infirmary should be recorded in a book kept for that purpose. (T. D. 2172.)

Eligibility for registration.—Osteopaths should be permitted to register and pay the special tax under the provisions of the act of December 17, 1914, provided they are registered as physicians or practitioners under the laws of the State and the affidavit is made in application for registration on form 678, as required by T. D. 2215, of June 10, 1915. (T. D. 2232.)

Exemption from registration.—Under the act, Government, State, county, and municipal officers lawfully engaged in purchasing drugs, etc., specified in the act for the various departments of the Army and Navy, the Public Health Service, and for Government, State, Territorial, district, county, municipal, or insular hospitals or prisons, are held to be exempt under section 1 and paragraph (d) of section 2 from the provisions of the act relating to registry and special tax to purchase and use of such drugs and to the keeping of records of same. Any such officers engaged in private practice must register, pay the special tax, keep the records and comply with all the requirements of the law and regulations. (T. D. 2172.)

Inventories.—Every person registered on March 1, 1915, was required to prepare and file an inventory of all proscribed drugs other than such preparations and remedies specifically exempt under section 6 of the act. (T. D. 2148.)

Every person, firm, or company who commences business after March 1, 1915, of importing or manufacturing any of the drugs or preparations coming within the scope of this law will, at the time of registering with the collector or as soon thereafter as such drugs or preparations are imported or manufactured, make a sworn inventory of all such drugs and preparations in the manner prescribed in article 13 of Regulations No. 35. (T. D. 2172.)

Inventories must be retained on file by person making same and not sent to the collector of internal revenue or the Treasury Department. Such inventories must be sworn to. (T. D. 2172.)

Laboratories—Samples for analysis.—(See Analysis, samples for.)

Manufacturer, definition of.—The word "manufacturer," as used in this law, is not construed to be applicable to druggists or apothecaries (retail dealers), as it is necessary for practically every pharmacist to manufacture certain preparations for use in compounding prescriptions; and this office holds that but one registration will be required of such retail dealer. Such retail dealer, if so using any narcotic drugs, should keep a record of the quantity used. (T. D. 2172.)

Merchants, general, handling drugs.—(See Department stores.)

Partnerships of physicians.—Where two or more physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons are in partnership, doing business under a firm name, it is necessary for the firm to be registered, the firm registry number to be indicated in ordering any of the drugs for use in the office practice of the members of the firm. Each individual, physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon in such partnership should register and pay the special tax under his own name, if also engaged in private practice. (T. D. 2172.)

Penalties for failure to register.—The laws relating to the assessment of 50 per cent penalties for failure to register and pay special tax are applicable to cases arising under the narcotic drug act, December 17, 1914. (T. D. 2144.)

Penalty under the law.—A person who disclosed his liability in the month of March, 1915, and who is now required to register in conformity with the ruling contained in

T. D. 2194, classifying synthetic substitutes as coming within the act of December 17, 1914, is relieved of the 50 per cent penalty imposed by T. D. 2194. (T. D. 2206.)

Physicians, dentists, and veterinarians practicing in more than one district in maintaining an office in more than one internal-revenue district must register in each district. If not maintaining more than one office registration in one district permits him to practice in any other districts with but one registration. (T. D. 2172.)

Places of business, more than one.—(See *Druggists engaged in more than one business.*)

Registration for each place of business.—If the applicant has more than one place of business, or if, in any case, the applicant is engaged in more than one profession or business where any of the drugs above described are made, stored, or dispensed, a separate application must be made and a special tax must be paid in each such case. (T. D. 2218.)

Registration, who eligible for.—The following persons legitimately engaged in the practice of their profession and dealers allowed by the State laws to handle narcotic drugs are eligible to registry under this law: Persons engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, persons engaged in the practice of dentistry, persons engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, persons engaged in the importation and sale of drugs, persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of drugs at wholesale, persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of drugs at retail. An osteopath, therefore, or other person heretofore administering these drugs, if not classed as a physician in the State in which he resides, would not be permitted to register under this law. (T. D. 2172.)

Registration.—A person properly registered under one line of business can not transfer his registry number to another line of business. (T. D. 2172.)

Salesmen, traveling.—Persons desiring to register under this law must have some fixed place of business where sales are made and where purchase orders received by them can be kept on file for the inspection of a Government officer. Traveling salesmen will not be able to comply with these regulations, but no objection is seen to such salesmen soliciting orders and forwarding the necessary orders to their employers, to be filled by them. Such purchase orders received from registered persons in any internal-revenue district may be filled by a firm in any other district, but the same when accepted should be filed according to their serial numbers as to district. (T. D. 2172.)

Special-tax stamps must be posted in a conspicuous place by every person registering under this law. (T. D. 2172.)

Synthetic substitutes.—Persons using or having in possession cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts, or any synthetic substitute for them, are required to register, pay the special tax, and comply with all the provisions and regulations issued under authority of the act of December 17, 1914, known as the Harrison narcotic law. (T. D. 2194.)

SECTION 2. Sales or distribution to be made only in pursuance to a written order in duplicate on order blanks provided by the collector of internal revenue. The buyer and the seller each to preserve a copy of the order, such copy to be retained and kept on file for a period of two years.

The requirements regarding official order blanks do not apply—

(a) To the dispensing or distribution of the proscribed drugs to a patient by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under the act, providing that such practitioner keep a record of all such drugs dispensed or distributed and preserve the record for a period of two years, subject to inspection.

(b) To the sale or distribution of the proscribed drugs by a dealer to a consumer in pursuance of a written prescription issued by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under the act, providing that such prescription be dated and

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signed as required and that it be preserved for a period of two years, subject to inspection by the officials mentioned in the law.

(c) To the sale, exportation, or delivery of the proscribed drugs to any person in any foreign country, regulating their entry in accordance with such regulations for importation thereof into such foreign country as are prescribed in said country, such regulation to be promulgated from time to time by the Secretary of State of the United States.

(d) To the sale or distribution of any of the proscribed drugs to any officer of the United States Government or of any State, territorial, district, county, or municipal or insular government lawfully engaged in making purchases thereof for the various departments of the Army and Navy, the Public Health Service, and for Government, State, territorial, district, county, or municipal or insular hospitals or prisons.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide suitable blank forms for the official order blanks and sell the same at not exceeding \$1 per hundred. Blanks to be sold only to persons who have registered and paid the special tax. It is unlawful for any person to obtain by means of said orders any of the proscribed drugs for any purpose other than those required in the conduct of a lawful business or in the legitimate practice of one of the enumerated professions.

The provisions of the law shall apply to the United States, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, the insular possessions of the United States, and the Canal Zone.

TREASURY DECISIONS.—*Acceptance of orders.*—The words "accept" and "acceptance" as used in section 2 of the act are held to apply to the notice of acceptance of the purchase order, or, if such notice is not given, to the delivery or shipment of the goods to the purchaser. The date of such notice or shipment will be the "date of acceptance" in such cases. (T. D. 2172.)

Administration, external and internal.—Liniments, ointments, or other preparations containing drugs not specifically exempt, used for oral, nasal, aural, ocular, rectal, urethral, or vaginal administration, are not in such cases used externally and are therefore not exempt from the provisions of this law. (T. D. 2172.)

Amount of drugs that may be dispensed.—The law does not limit or state the quantity of any of the narcotic drugs that may be so dispensed or prescribed at one time. It does provide that it shall be unlawful for any person to obtain by means of order forms any of the aforesaid drugs for any purpose other than the use, sale, or distribution thereof in the conduct of a lawful business in said drugs or in the legitimate practice of his profession. Further, that all preparations and remedies containing narcotic drugs coming within the scope of this act are "sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act," and it is further provided that it shall be unlawful for any person not registered to have in his possession or under his control any of the drugs, preparations, or remedies "which have not been prescribed in good faith by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under the act."

Therefore, where a physician, dentist, or veterinarian prescribes any of the aforesaid drugs in a quantity more than is apparently necessary to meet the immediate needs of a patient in the ordinary case, or where it is for the treatment of an addict or habitué to effect a cure, or for a patient suffering from an incurable chronic disease, such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon should indicate on the prescription the purpose for which the unusual quantity of the drug is to be used. (T. D. 2200.)

Analytical laboratory, transfer of drugs to.—Samples of the proscribed drugs may be procured or received by regularly established chemical or analytical laboratories for analytical purposes. Order forms must be used as to all purchases as described in section 2. (T. D. 2140.)

Attendance (personal), definition of.—A physician, dentist, or veterinarian must actually be absent from his office and in personal attendance upon a patient in order to come within the exemption of section 2, paragraph A, of this law. (T. D. 2172.)

Containers broken or destroyed.—Where a container becomes broken or destroyed through an accident in transportation or otherwise it will be necessary for the person registered to make affidavit as to the quantity and kind of drug lost or destroyed and keep such affidavit on file with his order forms. (T. D. 2172.)

Dealers, drugs returned to.—Where any of the drugs or preparations coming within the scope of this law were in the hands of persons on March 1, 1915, and are to be returned to a registered manufacturer or dealer from whom the same were purchased, the person returning the same will attach to the inventory made by him March 1, 1915, a memorandum of the drugs or preparations returned, specifying the kind and quantity returned and the date of return. Upon the receipt of such drugs or preparations the manufacturer or dealer will attach to his inventory a like memorandum, giving also the name of the person from whom such drugs or preparations were received. (T. D. 2172.)

Drugs delivered, receipts for.—A retail dealer in filling a prescription or order form calling for any of the drugs within the scope of this law is not required to demand a receipt therefor. (T. D. 2172.)

Drugs dispensed, record of.—A physician or dentist who administers minute quantities of drugs coming within the scope of this law in his office may keep a record of the date when a stock solution is made and the date when such stock solution is exhausted without keeping a record of the name and address of each patient to whom such drugs are administered. This plan will be allowed, however, only in cases of those physicians and dentists who use minute quantities of these drugs, such as oculists, aurists, and other specialists; but where a physician engaged in a general practice otherwise administers such drugs it will be necessary for him to keep a record of the name and address of the patient of all drugs dispensed, distributed, or administered in his office, and of such drugs left with a patient to be taken in his absence. Only such drugs as are personally administered by a physician to a patient when away from his office are exempt from record. (T. D. 2172.)

Exportation of drugs.—The paragraph headed "Drugs, exportation of," in T. D. 2172, is in conflict with prior T. D. 34221, dated March 3, 1914, under the provisions of the act of February 9, 1909, and the provisions of T. D. 34221 take precedence and are in full force and effect. (T. D. 2202.)

Fraudulent prescriptions.—A druggist, when receiving a prescription for any of the drugs coming within the scope of the law, should carefully scrutinize such prescription, and where he has reason to believe that the same is forged or that the quantity of drug prescribed is unusually large, he should, before filling such prescription, satisfy himself that the same is genuine and properly prepared. Every druggist should know the signature of the reputable, legitimate physicians in his locality, and should he fill a fraudulent prescription he would be liable to prosecution. (T. D. 2172.)

Hospitals and sanatoriums must keep a record of drugs dispensed, distributed, or administered therein. (T. D. 2172.)

Lost narcotic order forms.—In event an official narcotic order form is lost between the time it is received by a registered dealer's representative or is deposited in the mails and the time it should have reached their office, the person writing such order will be required to make out a new official order form, attaching an affidavit to the duplicate of the first order stating that the goods were not received on account of the loss of the order in transit, such affidavit being made upon receipt of notice from the registered dealer, and if the first order subsequently turns up at the office of the registered dealer it should be returned to the person who made it, marked across the face "Not accepted," and should be attached to its duplicate and the affidavit already on file explaining the reason for its not being honored. (T. D. 2230.)

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Mail-order prescriptions.—The furnishing of narcotic drugs and preparations upon mail orders is held to be contrary to the intent of the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914. (T. D. 2214.) See also T. D. 2272.

Name in full—Meaning.—A physician may sign prescriptions calling for drugs coming within the scope of this law the same as he would sign a check or legal document—i. e., J. H. Smith, John H. Smith, or John Henry Smith. (T. D. 2172.)

Order forms, filing of.—Order forms filed according to systems already in use if readily accessible to an officer of the Government will be considered as a substantial compliance with article 9 of Regulations No. 35. (T. D. 2172.)

Order forms, lack of space for complete order.—Where more drugs or preparations are to be ordered than the space on the order form will permit, it will be necessary to make use of additional order forms. The attaching of extra sheets to these forms is not permissible. (T. D. 2172.)

Order forms not to be used as prescription blanks.—Original and duplicate order forms are only to be used for obtaining a supply of the drugs and preparations covered by this law and can under no circumstances be used as a prescription. (T. D. 2172.)

Orders, date of acceptance.—(See Acceptance of order forms. T. D. 2172.)

Orders incompletely filled.—It will be necessary when a wholesale dealer is unable to completely fill a retail dealer's order for both the original and duplicate orders to have made thereon a notation as to the quantity or quantities supplied and the date and the subsequent filling of such order should also be indicated on both the original and duplicate order forms. (T. D. 2172.)

Personal attendance, definition of.—(See Attendance, personal. T. D. 2172.)

Physicians, dispensing by.—A decision of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, says in part: "The only physician that may under section 2 (a) lawfully dispense or distribute a prescribed drug is one who is registered and who acts in the course of his professional practice only. * * * He must in each instance in which he dispenses the drug be employed to prescribe for the particular patient receiving such drug. * * * He may not engage in the business of selling unless he sells it in the filling of his own prescriptions, for the sale of the narcotic drug is, generally speaking, the part of the druggist. The physician must act strictly within the line of actual employment in a legitimate and professional practice only. (T. D. 2272.)

Physician, responsibility of.—A decision of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, says in part: "The responsibility cast upon the physician is great and the law consequently exacts of him a high degree of integrity—practices which are both professional and legitimate. * * * The statute must be construed with references to known usages and mode of transacting business. (T. D. 2272.)

Prescription blanks.—A physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon can make use of any prescription blank, provided the same is properly dated and signed and has indicated thereon the physician's address, his registry number, and the name and address of the person for whom such prescription is written. The Government does not furnish a form upon which prescriptions may be written and the special order form can not be used for this purpose. (T. D. 2172.)

Prescriptions, partial filling of.—Original prescriptions only can be lawfully filled by druggists, and the partial filling of such prescriptions, from time to time, where large quantities of drugs have been prescribed, will, under no circumstances, be permitted. (T. D. 2172.)

Prescriptions for narcotic drugs.—Prescriptions for narcotic drugs in any quantity are not exempt from the provisions of the act unless for preparations or remedies exempted under section 6. Such prescriptions can not be refilled, but must be filed for a period of two years. (T. D. 2213.)

Receipts for drugs delivered.—(See Drugs delivered, receipts for T. D. 2172.)

Refilling prescriptions.—Only original prescriptions can be filled by druggists and apothecaries, and prescriptions can not be refilled without violating this law. (T. D. 2172.)

Regulations, validity of.—A decision of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, says in part: "The regulation promulgated by the Treasury Department that a physician must be actually absent from his office and in personal attendance upon a patient in order to come within the exemption of section 2 (a) accords with the design that a physician shall maintain supervision over the patient for whom he prescribes, * * * a more restricted meaning on personal attendance than the courts have placed on medical attendance, it being held that to constitute the latter it is not requisite that the physician should attend the patient at his home and that an attendance at his office is sufficient; * * * the personal attendance clause, therefore, covers the majority of all the cases in which the drug is dispensed or distributed by such a physician. Its effect is to increase the inconvenience and difficulty and even the expense of procuring the drug. (T. D. 2272.)

Sales, accommodation.—A druggist making an accommodation sale to another druggist in an emergency will be regarded as a retail dealer. (T. D. 2172.)

Signing of narcotic order forms.—A registered dealer may delegate some one person to sign duplicate order forms in his absence provided the power of attorney is duly authenticated and filed in the office of the collector of internal revenue. (T. D. 2228.)

Signing of narcotic drug order forms.—The signing of narcotic order forms with a firm name with no other name to indicate who wrote the order will not be permitted. The name of the principal officer of a firm, corporation, partnership, or company, or the person who is granted, through power of attorney, authority to sign such orders must invariably appear thereon, and druggists and dealers are cautioned against filling such orders unless these requirements are complied with. Stamps or printed signatures on order forms are not permitted, and in every instance there must be an indication of individual responsibility in the preparing and signing of these forms. (T. D. 2244.)

Third-party shipments.—Wholesale dealers or jobbers in narcotic drugs when unable to fill orders received from retail dealers may send their own purchase order to manufacturer with request that such drugs be shipped directly to retailer. In such cases orders so sent must give name of retailer and his registry number and number of his purchase order. There is no objection to having drugs invoiced to jobber when so requested by registered retailer in ordering directly from wholesale dealer. (T. D. 2172.)

Vessels, supplies of drugs for.—Registered physicians and veterinarians will be allowed to write prescriptions, if prepared according to regulations, for any quantity of drugs to be used on ocean-bound vessels or where such vessels will be beyond the reach of registered physicians and veterinarians. Such prescriptions must indicate the purpose for which intended. (T. D. 2172.)

SECTION 3. The collector of internal revenue may require sworn statements as to the drugs received by any licensed dealer.

SECTION 4. It is unlawful for any person who is not registered under the act and has not paid the tax to have in his possession or under his control any of the proscribed drugs, to send, ship, carry, or deliver any of the proscribed drugs from any State or the District of Columbia, or any insular possession of the United States, to any person in any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia. This provision does not apply to common carriers, engaged in transporting the proscribed drugs, or to any employee of a person registered under the act who is acting within the scope of his employment.

TREASURY DECISION.—*Employees of registered persons.*—Persons registered under this law will be held responsible for the acts of their employees in dispensing or distributing any of the drugs coming within the scope of this law. (T. D. 2172.)

SECTION 5. The order forms and prescriptions are required to be preserved and open to the inspection of officers entrusted with the enforcement of laws. The collector of

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internal revenue may furnish certified copies of statements and returns upon the payment of a fee of \$1 for each 100 words or fractions thereof. Any person disclosing the information contained in any of the statements or returns or in the duplicate order forms, except for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act or the law of any State or Territory or a local law or ordinance, shall, on conviction, be fined or imprisoned.

SECTION 6. The law does not apply to the sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing, or possession of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than 2 grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than 1 grain of codeine; or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts, or any synthetic substitute for them: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act. The provisions of this act do not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

TREASURY DECISIONS.—*Exemption of certain requirements.*—The exemptions provided in section 6 of this law are held to apply only to United States Pharmacopœia standard preparations or to remedies prepared under private formula, such as are usually carried in stock by druggists and dispensed without prescriptions, and not to pseudo preparations or remedies prepared, prescribed, or sold on account of the narcotic drug contained therein. (T. D. 2172.)

Net weight on containers.—It will not be necessary under the provisions of this act for net weights to be placed on containers of tablets or other preparations, so long as the proportion of the inhibited drug to the ounce is indicated thereon. Such containers and contents, however, will be subject to the pure food and drugs act and regulations issued thereunder. (T. D. 2172.)

Manufacturing exempted preparations.—A dealer or manufacturer using any quantity of narcotic drugs mentioned in the law for manufacturing preparations which in their finished state are exempt should keep an accurate record of all such narcotic drugs used for this purpose. (T. D. 2172.)

Ointments, liniments, etc., for external use only containing more than the quantity of drugs specifically exempt under section 6 can be dispensed or distributed without complying with its provisions, only when such ointments, liniments, and other preparations containing ingredients rendering them unfit for internal administration; in other words, they must be denatured. (T. D. 2172.)

Opium, definition of.—In making calculations upon the amount of opium present in any given preparations, this office will take the United States Pharmacopœia standard for opii pulvis (powdered opium) containing 12 per cent to 12.5 per cent of morphine. (T. D. 2172.)

Paregoric, status of.—Camphorated tincture of opium, prepared according to the United States Pharmacopœia standard, contains not quite 2 grains of powdered opium to the fluid ounce, and is, therefore, exempt from the provisions of this law. (T. D. 2172.)

Proprietary preparations with an exempted amount of narcotic drug.—It will not be necessary for a registered physician, in order to secure patent or proprietary medicines containing less than amounts named in section 6 of this law, to furnish with such order a Government blank. (T. D. 2172.)

Proprietary articles on hand or in course of manufacture on March 1, where the same are in the hands of dealers, manufacturers, or persons not authorized to register, or in process of manufacture under like conditions. By the provisions of this law, unregistered persons, except those specifically exempt, are not authorized to manufacture,

deal in, or have in possession or control any prohibited drugs. The law is mandatory and has provided no escape from its provision from that date of its taking effect, March 1, 1915. The purpose of postponing the taking effect of the law for two and one-half months from the date of its passage, December 17, 1914, to March 1, 1915, was doubtless to give dealers and manufacturers time to dispose of the drugs which they could not otherwise handle after that date. If they failed to do this the responsibility rests with them and they must immediately comply with the law by ridding themselves of the possession of prohibited drugs in any and every form, either by destruction or otherwise, i. e., manufacturers will be permitted to reduce the drugs to the allowed proportion of opium, or coca leaves or their derivatives, and in the case of dealers where not prohibited by the transportation proviso, that is, where the unlawful compound can be immediately returned to the manufacturer, such manufacturer might act as agent for the dealer to reduce the opium or coca leaves or their derivatives contained therein to a legal basis. This, of course, could only be done within the State, as distinct prohibition extends across State lines. Conditions may also exist where the prohibited drug or preparation may be exported under the provisions of paragraph (c), section 2, of the law. (T. D. 2172.)

See also Administration, external and internal, and Prescriptions for narcotic drugs under Section 2.

SECTION 7. All laws relating to the assessment, collection, remission, and refund of internal-revenue taxes, including section 3229 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so far as applicable to and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby extended and made applicable to the special taxes imposed by this act.

SECTION 8. Unlawful for any person not registered under the provision of this act to have in his possession or under his control any of the prescribed drugs; and such possession or control shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this section and of a violation of section 1 of this act. This section does not apply to employees of a registered person; to a nurse under the supervision of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon; to the Federal, State, and local officials previously enumerated; or to a warehouseman holding possession for a person registered, or to common carriers engaged in transporting such drugs.

TREASURY DECISION.—*Nurses, status of.*—Not allowed to register and can only have narcotic drugs in their possession under direction of a registered physician; can only obtain supplies of such drugs upon registered physician's prescriptions and only when nursing a patient of such physician. (T. D. 2172.)

SECTION 9. Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the requirements of this act shall, on conviction, be fined not more than \$2,000 or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to appoint such agents, deputy collectors, inspectors, chemists, assistant chemists, and messengers in the field and in the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this act.

SECTION 11. Makes an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

SECTION 12. Nothing in this act shall be construed to impair, alter, amend, or repeal any of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1906, entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," and any amendment thereof, or of the act approved February 9, 1909, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," and any amendment thereof.

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TREASURY DECISION.—*State laws.*—This act in no way interferes with the operation of the laws of any State respecting the manufacture, sale, or use of narcotic drugs unless such laws are in direct conflict therewith. (T. D. 2172.)

Alabama.

OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

(Laws 1915, act No. 169.)

An act to regulate the employment of minor children within the State of Alabama; to prohibit the employment of minors under certain conditions; to provide for the inspection and regulation of establishments, occupations, places, and premises where minors are employed; to intrust the enforcement of the provisions of this act to the State prison inspector; to punish violations of this act; and to repeal acts in conflict with the provisions hereof.

SECTION 1. That on and after September 1, 1915, no child under 13 years of age and on and after September 1, 1916, no child under 14 years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work or be employed in any gainful occupation except agriculture or domestic service: *Provided, however,* That boys 12 years of age and over may be employed in business offices and mercantile establishments in cities or towns under 25,000 population, according to the latest Federal census, during such time as the public schools in the city or town in which the child resides are not in session.

SEC. 6. No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in any capacity (1) in or about or in connection with any processes in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used; (2) nor in the manufacture or packing of paints, colors, white or red lead; (3) nor in soldering; (4) nor in occupations causing dust in injurious quantities; (5) nor in the manufacture or use of dangerous or poisonous dyes; (6) nor in the manufacture or preparation of composition with dangerous or poisonous gases; (7) nor in the manufacture or use of compositions of lye in which the quantity thereof is injurious to health; (8) nor on scaffolding; (9) nor in heavy work in the building trades; (10) nor in any tunnel or excavation; (11) nor in, about, or in connection with any mine, coal breaker, coke oven, or quarry; (12) nor in assorting, manufacturing, or packing tobacco; (13) nor shall any child under the age of 16 years be employed upon the stage of any theater or concert hall or in any connection with any theatrical performance or other exhibition or show.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(Laws 1915, act No. 1.)

To promote temperance and suppress the evils of intemperance; to discourage the use and consumption of alcohol, alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt, brewed and fermented liquors, and other liquors, liquids, bitters, and beverages defined and set forth in the act, and substitutes or devices therefor; and to prohibit the manufacture, sale, offering for sale, keeping or having in possession for sale, barter, exchange, giving away, furnishing, or otherwise disposing of the said liquors, liquids, and beverages (except the sale of alcohol in certain defined cases and upon certain defined conditions, and except the sale of wine for sacramental purposes), the carrying on of the business of a brewer, distiller, rectifier of spirits, or retail or wholesale dealer in liquors, or retail or wholesale dealer in malt liquors, and the keeping or maintaining of unlawful drinking places, which are declared to be common nuisances and are to be abated as such.

SECTION 1. That the term "prohibited liquors and beverages" shall include and be deemed to embrace the following: (1) Alcohol, alcoholic liquors, spirituous liquors, and all mixed liquors any part of which is spirituous; foreign or domestic spirits or rectified or distilled spirits, absinthe, whisky, brandy, rum, and gin; (2) vinous liquors and beverages; (3) malt, fermented, or brewed liquors of any name or descrip-

tion manufactured from malt wholly or in part or from any substitute therefor; beer, lager beer; porter and ale; and other brewed or fermented liquors and beverages by whatever name called; hopjack, hop ale, hopweiss, hop tea, malt tonic, or any other beverage which is the production of maltose or glucose or in which maltose or glucose is a substantial ingredient; (4) any other drinks, liquors, or beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol or more by volume at 60° Fahrenheit; or any other liquor or liquids manufactured or sold or otherwise disposed of for beverage purposes containing said amount of one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol or more; (5) any intoxicating bitters or beverages by whatever name called. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit the making of wine from grapes, or cordials, or other fruit, grown and raised by the person making the same for his own domestic use.

SEC. 2. Defines "retail dealer in liquors" and "wholesale dealer in liquors."

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation or association within this State to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, keep or have in possession for sale, barter, exchange, give away, furnish at a public place or elsewhere, or otherwise dispose of the prohibited liquors and beverages described in section 1 of this act or any of them in any quantity except as hereinafter provided * * *.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful within this State to carry on the business of a brewer, distiller, rectifier of spirits, or retail or wholesale dealer in liquors, or retail or wholesale dealer in malt liquors.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation, directly or indirectly, to keep or maintain or in any manner to aid or abet in keeping or maintaining any of the places which are hereby declared to be unlawful drinking places. * * *

SEC. 6. That wholesale druggists may sell in wholesale quantities to retail druggists and to public or charitable hospitals or to medical or pharmaceutical colleges, pure alcohol for medicinal purposes only, or grain alcohol to be used by chemists or bacteriologists actually engaged in scientific work, and for such purposes only, and such wholesale druggist shall at the end of each month in which any such sales have been made, file with the probate judge of the county in which they do business, a statement in writing giving the name of the purchaser, the price paid, the date of sale, and the quantity and character of the alcohol sold.

SEC. 7. That any retail druggist in this State who is himself a registered or licensed pharmacist or who regularly employs a registered or licensed pharmacist, may sell in the manner herein set out, pure alcohol for medicinal purposes only; grain alcohol to chemists and bacteriologists actually engaged in scientific work and for such purposes only; and wine to be used for sacramental or religious purposes only: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent such druggist from using alcohol in the compounding of prescriptions or other medicines, the sale of which would not subject him to the payment of the special tax required of liquor dealers by the United States: *Provided*, That regularly licensed and practicing physicians may purchase grain alcohol or pure alcohol in quantities of not more than 1 gallon at one time from wholesale or retail druggists, and may use the same in compounding and dispensing remedies in the practice of their profession only.

SEC. 8. That no sale of pure alcohol for medicinal purposes shall be made except upon the prescription of a regular practicing physician of this State, who, before writing such prescription, shall make an actual examination of the person for whom the prescription is issued. * * *

SEC. 9. No prescription shall be filled hereunder except upon the day upon which it is issued or the following day, and no more than one-half pint of alcohol shall be sold and delivered on any one prescription, and when such prescription is filled it shall not be refilled, but shall be delivered to the druggist filling the same, and at the end of the month in which the same is filled shall be filed by such druggist in the office of the probate judge of the county. In towns having a population of

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2,000 or more, no physician's prescription shall be filled at any drug store, of which he is the proprietor, or in which said physician has a financial interest, either as partner, stockholder, or otherwise.

SEC. 10. The retail druggists may sell, in quantities not greater than 5 gallons, alcohol to be used in the arts or for scientific or mechanical purposes, and such druggist may sell in like quantities grain alcohol to chemists and bacteriologists engaged in scientific work and for such purposes only, and such druggists may sell, in quantities not greater than one-half gallon, wine to be used for sacramental or religious purposes only. Any person desiring to purchase alcohol for the purposes set out in this section shall sign a written or printed statement giving his name, residence, and occupation, and the purpose for which he intends to use said alcohol, and he shall certify that said alcohol is purchased in good faith for such purpose and no other.

SEC. 11. That it shall be unlawful to sell wine for sacramental purposes except to a minister, pastor, priest, or officer of a regularly organized religious congregation or church; and any person desiring to make such purchase shall sign a written or printed statement giving his name and residence and the name and location of the church for which such wine is purchased, and he shall certify that such wine is purchased in good faith to be used for sacramental or religious purposes and no other. * * *

SEC. 12. All statements or prescriptions required by this act to be filed in the office of the probate judge shall be recorded and properly indexed by him in a book for that purpose which shall at all times be open for public inspection; and a certified copy of such record, or the original statement or prescription with the certificate of the probate judge indorsed thereon, showing that it has been recorded, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts recited therein. For making such record the probate judge shall be entitled to charge and collect for each prescription a fee of 10 cents, and for all statements other than prescriptions, a fee of 25 cents, which shall be paid by the party filing the same.

SEC. 13. That nothing in this act shall prevent the sale of wood or denatured alcohol.

SEC. 14. That any person who violates any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 15. That if any section or provision of this act shall be held to be void or unconstitutional it shall not affect or destroy the validity or constitutionality of any other section or provision which is not in and of itself void and unconstitutional.

SEC. 16. That this act shall be liberally construed so as to accomplish the purpose thereof, which is to promote temperance and reduce and discourage the use and consumption of the said prohibited liquors and beverages described in section 1 of this act. * * *

SEC. 17. That all laws and parts of laws, general, local, and special, in conflict with the provisions of this act be and they are hereby repealed. * * *

SEC. 18. That this act shall go into effect at 11 o'clock p. m. on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1915.

(Laws 1915, Act No. 2.

An act to further suppress the evils of intemperance and to secure obedience to and enforcement of, and to prevent the evasion of, the laws of the State for the promotion of temperance, and for the prohibition of the manufacture of and traffic in or unlawful disposition of prohibited liquors and beverages; to provide for the abatement of liquor nuisances and the seizure and destruction of forfeited liquors and beverages, and to prescribe the procedure in such cases.

SECTION 1. That if any person shall wilfully let or suffer any other person, firm, or corporation to use any premises which he owns or controls for the illegal sale or manufacture or other unlawful disposition of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or any other liquors, liquids, or beverages prohibited by the laws of Alabama to be manufactured, sold, or otherwise disposed of in this State, or for use by a wholesale or retail dealer in liquors, or by a wholesale or retail dealer in malt liquors, or by a rectifier of spirits, or distiller, or for illegal storage or warehousing of such liquors and beverages, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. That the unlawful manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, giving away, or otherwise disposing of any prohibited liquors or beverages contrary to the law of the State, or the carrying on the business of a retail or wholesale dealer in liquors, or retail or wholesale dealer in malt liquors, or the business of a brewer, distiller, or rectifier of spirits, shall, at the option of the landlord or lessor, work a forfeiture of all the rights of any lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent of the premises where such unlawful act is performed, or such unlawful business is conducted by the lessee or tenant, or by any agent, servant, clerk, or employee of the lessee or tenant with the latter's knowledge or permission.

SEC. 6. That no sheriff, jailer, police officer, marshal, or other person in charge of any jail or lockup under any pretense whatsoever shall give, sell, or deliver to any prisoner therein, any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor, or any other liquor or beverage prohibited by the laws of Alabama to be sold, given away, or otherwise disposed of, unless a reputable physician certifies in writing that the health of such prisoner or inmate requires it; and in case of such certificate he may be allowed the use of the prescribed quantity of pure alcohol and no more; and any of said officers violating any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. That every person who being employed upon any railway or street railway as engineer, conductor, baggage-master, brakeman, switch tender, flagman, motorman, or signalman, or person having charge of stations, or the starting or regulating or running of trains upon any railway or street railway, or being employed as captain, engineer, or other officer of a vessel propelled by steam, shall be intoxicated while engaged in the discharge of any such duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 8. That every wife, child, parent, or other person who shall be injured in person, or property, or means of support by any intoxicated person, on in consequence of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action against any person who shall be selling, or giving, or otherwise disposing of to another contrary to the provisions of law, any liquors or beverages, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damage actually sustained, as well as exemplary damages; upon the death of any party the action, or right of action, will survive to or against his executor or administrator. The party injured, or his legal representatives, may bring a joint or separate action against the person intoxicated, or who furnished the liquor; and all such suits shall be by civil action in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

(Laws 1915, act No. 9.

An act to further promote temperance and suppress the evils of intemperance; to prevent the advertisement of or solicitation of orders for alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, such as brandy, whisky, wine, rum, gin, beer, and other intoxicating liquors and beverages, and other liquids, liquors, and beverages prohibited by the laws of Alabama to be manufactured, sold, or otherwise disposed of in this State; to provide for the removal of such advertisements in defined cases, and to provide for the prevention of the continuation and repetition of the acts hereby made unlawful, and to prescribe remedies, procedure, penalties, and punishment.

Arizona.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(Laws 1915, chap. 33.)

For the relief of certain wholesale and retail liquor dealers in the State of Arizona.

SECTION 1. That a proportionate amount of the license paid to the various counties of the State of Arizona, and to the State of Arizona, by each of the wholesale and retail liquor dealers carrying on business in said State for the unexpired term of such licenses, shall be refunded to him.

SEC. 2. That the board of supervisors of each county in the said State and the State auditor is hereby authorized on the passage of this act to refund and pay to any person or persons, firm, or association of persons pursuing the occupation of a wholesale or retail liquor dealer, under a license issued in accordance with the law of this State, a proportionate amount of the license paid by him or them for the unexpired term of such license.

Arkansas.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(Laws 1915, chap. 30.)

An act to prohibit the issuance of liquor licenses in the State of Arkansas.

SECTION 1. Prohibits the issuance of liquor licenses in the State of Arkansas.

SEC. 2. To be unlawful after January 1, 1916.

SEC. 3. Provides penalty for violation of law.

SEC. 4. Laws in conflict repealed.

SEC. 5. Act in force from passage.

(Laws 1915, chap. 38.)

An act to prohibit the sale or giving away of any alcoholic, malt, vinous, ardent, or fermented liquors or any compounds or preparation thereof commonly called tonics, bitters, or medicated liquors, within 6 miles of Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church, in Cleveland County, Ark., the same being situated in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 8, range 9 west.

SECTION 1. Prohibits sale or giving away of liquor within 6 miles of Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church, Cleveland County.

SEC. 2. Penalty for violation.

SEC. 3. Laws in conflict repealed; act in force from passage.

(Laws 1915, chap. 70.)

An act to prohibit the introducing, delivering, or receiving intoxicating spirits or liquors within 10 miles of the public schoolhouse in the town of Lincoln, Ark.

SECTION 1. Prohibits the introducing, delivering, etc., of intoxicating liquors of any kind to any place within 10 miles of the public schoolhouse in the town of Lincoln, Washington County.

SEC. 2. Penalty for violation.

SEC. 3. Act in force from passage.

(Laws 1915, act 18.)

An act to prohibit the manufacture or sale of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors within St. Francis County, in the State of Arkansas.

SECTION 1. Sale or manufacture of intoxicants (prohibited) in St. Francis County.

SEC. 2. Penalty for violation.

SEC. 3. This act cumulative to general statutes of State relative to sale of liquors.

SEC. 4. Act in force from passage.

(Laws 1915, act 239.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier or any other corporation, firm, or person, except a parent or guardian, to give to, deliver to, directly or indirectly, or aid or abet in giving to or delivering to, any minor, or knowingly give to or deliver to any other person, for such minor, except the parent or guardian of such minor, any alcohol or any other spirituous, aromatic, vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, by whatever name it may be called, in any quantity or for any purpose, whether such liquor be the property of such minor or not.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

(Laws 1915, act 296.)

An act to amend section 5286 of Kirby's Digest.

SECTION 1. Amen's section 5286 of Kirby's Digest.

SEC. 2. Laws in conflict repealed; act in force from passage.

California.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

(Laws 1915, chap. 528.)

SECTION 1. Section 7 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale and use of poisons in the State of California, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof," approved March 6, 1907, as the title of said act and said act were amended March 19, 1909, and as said act was amended April 25, 1911, and as said act was amended June 11, 1913, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 7 (as amended). Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 8 or 8(a) of this act shall upon conviction be punished as follows, viz: For the first offense by a fine of not less than \$100 and not to exceed \$400, or by imprisonment for not less than 50 days and not exceeding 180 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; for the second offense, by a fine of not less than \$250 and not to exceed \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than 90 days and not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for the third offense by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year and not more than five years. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, except those contained in sections 8 or 8(a) shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined a sum not less than \$30 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days and not more than 50 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. All moneys received under the operation of this act shall be paid by the magistrate receiving the same—75 per cent to the State board of pharmacy, and 25 per cent to the city treasurer of the city, if incorporated, or to the county treasurer of the county in which the prosecution is conducted.

The following is schedule A referred to in section 1, viz: Schedule A, arsenic, its compounds and preparations; corrosive sublimate, and other poisonous derivatives of mercury; corrosive sublimate tablets, antiseptic tablets containing corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, strychnine, hydrocyanic acid; oils of croton, rue, and tansy; phosphorus and its poisonous derivatives and compounds; compound solution of cresol, lysol, strophanthus or its preparations; aconite, belladonna, nux vomica, veratrum viride, their preparations, alkaloids or derivatives; ant poison containing any of the poisons enumerated in this schedule. It is provided, however, that the following drugs, medicines and chemicals may be sold by grocers and dealers generally without restriction, viz: Glauber salts, vaseline, turpentine, condition powders, cream of tartar, carbonate of soda, bay rum, essence of Jamaica ginger, essence of peppermint, ammonia, alum, castor oil, bicarbonate of soda, chloride of lime, glycerin, witch-hazel, sheep dip, borax, sulphur, bluestone, flaxseed, insect powder, fly paper,

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ant poison, squirrel poison, and gopher poison, and poisons used for orchard spraying, when prepared and sold only in original and unbroken packages and labeled with the official poison labels as provided in and by section 16 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of California," approved March 20, 1905, as said act was amended March 21, 1907, and as said act was amended April 21, 1909, known as the "pharmacy act;" it being the intention and purpose of this act that its provisions shall be in conformity and harmony with the provisions of said pharmacy act.

The following is schedule B: Hydrochloric or muriatic acid, oxalic acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, bromine, chloroform, cowhage, creosote, ether, solution of formaldehyde or formalin; cantharides, coccus indicus, all their preparations; iodine, or its tinctures, oils of sabin and pennyroyal, tartar emetic, and other poisonous derivatives of antimony, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, and wood alcohol.

(Laws 1915, chap. 604.)

An act to amend sections 7, 8, 8(a), 8(b), 8(c), 8(d), and 9 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale and use of poisons in the State of California and providing a penalty for the violation thereof," approved March 6, 1907; approved March 19, 1909; approved April 25, 1911; approved June 11, 1913.

Sec. 7 (as amended). Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 8 or 8(a) of this act shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of and shall be punished as follows, viz: For the first offense said person so convicted shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, and not to exceed \$400, or by imprisonment for not less than 50 days and not exceeding 180 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; for the second offense said person so convicted shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 and not to exceed \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than 90 days and not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for the third offense said person so convicted shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year and not more than five years. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, except those contained in section 8 or 8(a), shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than \$30 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days and not more than 50 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. All moneys, forfeited bail, or fines received under the operation of this act shall be paid by the magistrate receiving same—75 per cent to the State board of pharmacy and 25 per cent to the city treasurer of the city, if incorporated, or to the county treasurer of the county in which the prosecution is conducted.

The following is schedule A referred to in section 1, viz: Schedule A, arsenic, its compounds and preparations; corrosive sublimate, and other poisonous derivatives of mercury; cyanide of potassium, strychnine, hydrocyanic acid; oils of croton, rue, sabin, and tansy; phosphorus and its poisonous derivatives and compounds; strophanthus or its preparations, aconite, belladonna; nux vomica, veratrum viride, their preparations, alkaloids or derivatives; and poison containing any of the poisons enumerated in this schedule.

The following is schedule B: Hydrochloric or muriatic acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, sulphuric acid, bromine, chloroform, cowhage, creosote, ether, solution of formaldehyde or formalin; cantharides, coccus indicus, all their preparations; iodine, or its tinctures, oil of pennyroyal, tartar emetic, and other poisonous derivatives of antimony, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, wood alcohol, lysol, and compound solution of creosol.

Sec. 9 (as amended). The sale or furnishing of carbolic acid (phenol) in quantities of less than 1 pound, paregoric in quantities of more than 1 fluid ounce, is prohibited unless upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon duly

licensed to practice in this State, but this prohibition shall not apply to solution of carbolic acid (phenol) containing not over 10 per cent of the carbolic acid (phenol) and not less than 10 per cent of ethyl alcohol. All sales of carbolic acid (phenol) thus diluted so as to contain no more than 10 per cent of carbolic acid (phenol) may be made under the same conditions as the drugs enumerated in schedule B as found in section 7, but sales of carbolic acid (phenol) containing more than 10 per cent of said acid shall be registered subject to the same regulations as the poison enumerated in schedule A as found in section 7.

(Los Angeles Ord. 30619, Aug. 13, 1914.)

SEC. 72. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or peddle from house to house, or in or upon any public street or other public place, any medicine or drug unless such person shall have first registered his name and address in the office of the health department and shall have furnished the said health commissioner with a sample and a formula of such medicine or drug, and shall have received a permit in writing from the health commissioner to sell or peddle the same: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to traveling salesmen dealing directly with physicians, surgeons, dentists, or druggists doing business in the city of Los Angeles. * * *

Each peddler of drugs or medicines shall register, as in this ordinance required, once each year, and shall pay to the health commissioner a registration fee of \$2 for each registration.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

(Laws 1915, chap. 510.)

SECTION 1. Section 2185 (c) of the Political Code of the State of California is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2185 (c) (as amended). Whenever it appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of a magistrate of a county, or city and county, that any person is so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, or is subject to dipsomania or ineptiety, he must issue and deliver to some peace officer for service a warrant directing that such person be arrested and taken before a judge of the superior court for a hearing and examination on such charge. Such officer must thereupon arrest and detain such person until a hearing and examination can be had. At the time of the arrest a copy of said affidavit and warrant of arrest must be personally delivered to said person. Such affidavit and warrant of arrest must be substantially in the form provided by section 2168 of the Political Code for the arrest of a person charged with insanity. He must be taken before a judge of the superior court, to whom said affidavit and warrant of arrest must be delivered to be filed by the clerk. The judge must then inform him of the charge against him, and inform him of his rights to make a defense to such charge and produce any witness in relation thereto. The judge must by order fix such time and place for the hearing and examination in open court as will give a reasonable opportunity for the production and examination of witnesses. Such order must be entered in the minutes of the court by the clerk and a certified copy of the same served on such person. The judge may also order that notice of the arrest of such person and the hearing of the charge be served on such relatives known to be residing in the county as the court may deem necessary or proper. The hearing and examination shall be had in compliance with the provisions of sections 2169 and 2170 of the Political Code.

The judge, after such hearing and examination, if he believes the person is so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, or is subject to dipsomania or ineptiety, must make an order that he be confined in a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, designated in such order,

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and the order must be accompanied by a written statement of the judge as to the financial condition of the patient and of the persons legally liable for his maintenance, as far as can be ascertained: *Provided*, That before a person shall be committed to a State hospital, satisfactory evidence shall be submitted to the trial judge showing that the person to be committed is not of bad repute or bad character, apart from his or her habit for which the commitment is made, and that there is reasonable ground for believing that the person, if committed, will be permanently benefited by treatment: *And provided further*, That no person who has heretofore been committed under the provisions of this section as an intemperate user of narcotics, and who has been discharged or has escaped, shall be again committed to any State hospital unless permission for such recommitment be first obtained from the medical superintendent thereof. Such order and statement shall be in substantially the form provided by section 2171 of the Political Code for the commitment of insane persons. The court shall commit such person for a definite period, not to exceed two years, but provided that he may be paroled by the medical superintendent under the same rules and conditions that the insane are paroled: *And provided further*, That the State commission in lunacy shall be given the same power to discharge any person committed under this act as contained in section 2189 of the Political Code, upon the recommendation of the hospital superintendent, when satisfied that such person will not receive substantial benefit from further hospital treatment. Such person shall be delivered to the State hospital for the insane to which he has been committed in compliance with the provisions of section 2172 of the Political Code, providing for the commitment and deliverance of an insane person.

(Laws 1915, chap. 130.)

SECTION 1. Section 1667 of the Political Code of the State of California is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1667 (as amended). Instruction must be given in all grades of school and in all classes during the entire school course in manners and morals, and upon the nature of alcohol and narcotics and their effects upon the human system, as determined by science. In all teachers' training classes in the normal schools of this State adequate time and attention shall be given to instruction in the best methods of teaching the nature of alcohol and narcotics and their effects upon the human system, and all examinations for the granting of certificates to teachers by boards of education shall include this subject.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

(Laws 1915, chap. 93.)

SECTION 1. Section 9 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded foods and liquors, and regulating the traffic therein, providing penalties, establishing a State laboratory for foods, liquors, and drugs, and making an appropriation therefor," as amended by an act entitled "An act to amend sections 20 and 22 of an act entitled 'An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded foods and liquors, and regulating the traffic therein, providing penalties, establishing a State laboratory for foods, liquors, and drugs, and making an appropriation therefor,' approved March 11, 1907," which amendatory act was approved April 26, 1911, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 9 (as amended). For the purpose of this act there is hereby established a State laboratory for the analysis and examination of foods and drugs, which shall be under the supervision of the State board of health, which laboratory shall be located at such place as the board of health may select. The State board of health shall appoint a director of said laboratory, a consulting nutrition expert, and an assistant

to such director, all of whom shall be skilled pharmaceutical chemists and analysts of foods and drugs. Said director shall perform all duties required by this act and which shall be required by the State board of health. Said consulting nutrition expert shall at all times be ready for consultation with, give advice to, and perform duties in connection with the director of said laboratory, and shall at all times be under the supervision of and perform such duties under this act as are required by the State board of health. As a part of his duties he shall consult and advise with the State board of control concerning standards of purity and other matters relating to foods and drugs purchased by the State of California for any or all of its institutions. The assistant shall be under the supervision of the director and shall perform all duties required of him by the director and by the State board of health.

The director shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000, the consulting nutrition expert shall receive an annual salary of \$1,000, and the assistant to the director shall receive an annual salary of \$1,500. All such salaries shall be paid in the same manner and at the same time as the salaries of State officers.

The State board of health, out of the appropriation hereinafter provided and out of the funds derived from the operation of this act, may employ and fix the compensation of other and additional clerical and professional assistants.

SEC. 2. Provides for a general guaranty to protect the retail dealer.

SEC. 3. The provisions of section 2 of this act shall be in force and effect from and after May 1, 1916: *Provided*, That as to products packed and labeled prior to May 1, 1916, in accordance with said national pure food act and with the regulations thereunder in force prior to May 5, 1914, the provisions of section 2 of this act shall be in force and effect from and after November 1, 1916.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(Laws 1915, chap. 132.)

SECTION 1. Every building or place used for the purpose of unlawfully selling, serving, or giving away any spirituous, vinous, malt, or other alcoholic liquor, and every building or place wherein or upon which such liquors are unlawfully sold, served, or given away, is a nuisance, which shall be enjoined, abated, and prevented as hereinafter provided, whether the same be a public or a private nuisance.

SEC. 2. Whenever there is reason to believe that such nuisance is kept, maintained, or exists in any county or city and county the district attorney of said county or city and county, in the name of the people of the State of California, must, or any citizen of the State resident within said county or city and county, in his own name may, maintain an action in equity to abate and prevent such nuisance and to perpetually enjoin the person or persons conducting or maintaining the same, and the owner, lessee, or agent of the building or place, in or upon which such nuisance exists, from directly or indirectly maintaining or permitting such nuisance.

SEC. 3. The complaint in such action must be verified unless filed by the district attorney. Whenever the existence of such nuisance is shown in such action to the satisfaction of the court or judge thereof, either by verified complaint or affidavit, and the court or judge is satisfied that the owner of the property has received written notice of the existence of such nuisance, signed by the complainant or the said district attorney at least two weeks prior to the filing of the complaint, the court or judge shall allow a temporary writ of injunction to abate and prevent the continuance or recurrence of such nuisance. On granting such writ the court or judge must require, except when it is granted on application of the people of the State, written undertaking on the part of the applicant, with sufficient securities, to the effect that he will pay to the party enjoined such damages, not exceeding an amount to be specified, as such party may sustain by reason of the injunction, if the court finally decides that the applicant was not entitled thereto.

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SEC. 4. The action when brought shall have precedence over all other actions, excepting criminal proceedings, election contests, and hearings on injunctions. If the complaint is filed by a citizen, it shall not be dismissed by the plaintiff or for want of prosecution except upon a sworn statement made by the complainant and his attorney, setting forth the reasons why the action should be dismissed, and the dismissal order by the court. In case of failure to prosecute any such action with reasonable diligence, or at the request of the plaintiff, the court, in its discretion, may substitute any such citizen consenting thereto for such plaintiff. If the action is brought by a citizen and the court finds there was no reasonable ground or cause for said action, the costs shall be taxed against such citizen.

SEC. 5. If the existence of the nuisance be established in an action as provided herein, an order of abatement shall be entered as part of the judgment in the case, and plaintiff's costs in such action shall be a lien upon such building and place, enforceable and collectible by execution issued by order of the court.

SEC. 6. Any violation or disobedience of any injunction or order expressly provided for by this act shall be punished as a contempt of court by fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. Whenever the owner of a building or place upon which the act or acts constituting the attempt have been committed, or the owner of any interest therein, has been guilty of a contempt of court, and fined therefor in any proceedings under this act, such fine shall be a lien upon such building and place to the extent of the interest of such person therein, enforceable and collectible by execution issued by the court.

SEC. 8. The term "person" as used in this act shall be held to mean and include individuals, corporations, associations, partnerships, trustees, lessees, agents, and assignees.

(Laws 1915, chap. 21.)

An act prohibiting the sale, gift, or delivery of intoxicating liquor at public schoolhouses, and prescribing penalties for the violation of any provision hereof.

SECTION 1. Any person, firm, association, or corporation that sells, gives, or delivers to any person any intoxicating liquor at any public schoolhouse or upon any portion of the grounds thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, association, or corporation convicted of the violation of any provision of this act shall, for a period of one year from and after such conviction, be barred from having or receiving any privilege accorded by that certain act entitled "An act providing for the free use of all public schools and property, and to establish a civic center at each and every public schoolhouse in the State of California, and to provide for the maintenance, conduct, and management of the same," approved June 6, 1913.

(Laws 1915, chap. 734.)

An act to amend section 172 of the penal code relating to selling, giving away, or exposing for sale intoxicating, vinous, or alcoholic liquors within or contiguous to certain State buildings and grounds.

SECTION 1. Section 172 of the penal code is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 172 (as amended). Every person who, within half a mile of the land belonging to this State upon which any State prison, or within 1,900 feet of the land belonging to this State upon which any reformatory is situated, or within 1 mile of the grounds belonging to the University of California, at Berkeley, or within 1½ miles of the exterior limits of the land on which is located the Veterans' Home at Yountville, Napa County, Cal., or within 3 miles of the university farm at Davis, or within 1½ miles of the lands occupied by any home, retreat, or asylum for ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines of the

Army and Navy of the United States, established or to be established by this State, or by the United States within this State, or within the State capitol, or within the limits of the grounds adjacent and belonging thereto, sells, gives away, or exposes for sale, any spirituous, vinous, or alcoholic liquors, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, or by imprisonment for not less than 50 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

(Laws 1915, chap. 528.)

An act to amend section 7 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale and use of poisons in the State of California, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof," approved March 6, 1907, as the title of said act and as said act was amended March 19, 1909, and as said act was amended April 25, 1911, and as said act was amended June 11, 1913.

See under Sale and use of poisons.

Colorado.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

(Laws 1915, chap. 75.)

SECTION 1. Sales at retail—Restricted upon written prescription.—That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, exchange, distribute, give away or in any manner dispose of, at retail or to a consumer, opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, within this State, except upon the original prescription of a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, and pursuant to all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 2. Preparations and remedies entirely exempted.—That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the sale, barter, exchange, distribution, giving away, dispensing, or the disposition in any manner, or the possession, within this State, of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than 2 grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than 1 grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in 1 fluid ounce; or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments or other preparations, which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine, or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts, or any synthetic substitute for them: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intent and provisions of this act. The provisions of this act shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

SEC. 3. Written prescriptions defined—Duties relating thereto.—That the original written prescription required by the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be signed in full by the duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing it and dated as of the day on which so signed, and shall also indicate the office address, office hours, license number, and telephone number of such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, the name and address of the person to whom such written prescription is issued, and, when given by a duly licensed veterinary surgeon, shall indicate, in addition, the kind of animal for the treatment of which such written prescription is issued. No written prescription containing more than 4 grains of morphine, 16 grains of opium, 2 grains of heroin, 8 grains of codeine, or 2 grains of cocaine, shall be filled unless the due issuance and correctness thereof be first verified. No written prescription shall be filled, without sufficient verification, if, for any reason, the proper issuance

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and presentation thereof appears questionable. Such verification may be made by telephone, or by some other sufficient method. Such written prescription shall be exactly filled as soon as received, or as soon thereafter as practicable, but no such written prescription shall be filled more than 10 days subsequent to the date on which it was signed. The person filling such written prescription shall write or indicate thereon the date when and the name and address of the person to whom he delivers the drugs so prescribed. Such written prescription shall be filled but once and shall not be copied, except for the purpose of record by the duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing it or by the person filling it, and shall be preserved on file, receiving a consecutive file number, for a period of two years from the day on which such prescription is filled, in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, agents, employees, and officials mentioned in section 8 of this act.

SEC. 4. *Written prescription to be issued in course of professional practice only.*—That it shall be unlawful for any duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon to issue the written prescription required in section one of this act except in good faith and in the course of his professional practice for medicinal purposes only. It shall be unlawful for any duly licensed veterinary surgeon to prescribe any of the drugs mentioned in this act for the treatment of consumption by a human being.

SEC. 5. *Dispensing by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon restricted.*—That a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon may dispose, distribute, or in any manner give, within this State, to his patient any of the drugs mentioned in this act: *Provided*, That such dispensing, distribution, or giving is made in good faith in the course of his professional practice for medicinal purposes only: *Provided further*, That such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon shall keep a record of all such drugs dispensed, distributed, or given, showing, in each instance, the amount so dispensed, distributed, or given, the date when, and the name and address of the patient to whom, such drugs are so dispensed, distributed, or given, except such drugs as may be dispensed, distributed, or given to a patient upon whom such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, shall personally attend; and such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date of dispensing, distributing, or giving away of such drugs, subject to the inspection provided for in section 8 of this act. It shall be unlawful for any duly licensed veterinary surgeon to dispense, distribute, or give any of the drugs mentioned in this act for the treatment of or consumption by a human being.

SEC. 6. *Sales at wholesale—Upon official order forms only.*—That, except as provided in the preceding sections of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, exchange, distribute, give away or in any manner dispose of, within this State, the drugs mentioned in this act, except in pursuance of a written order, in the form defined in this section, of the person to whom any such drug is sold, bartered, exchanged, distributed, given away, or in any manner disposed of. Every person who shall accept any such order, and in pursuance thereof shall sell, barter, exchange, distribute, give away, or in any manner dispose of any of the aforesaid drugs, shall preserve such order for a period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, agents, employees, and officials mentioned in section 8 of this act. Every person who shall give an order, as in this section provided, to any other person for any of the aforesaid drugs, shall, at or before the time of giving such order, make or cause, to be made, a duplicate thereof, in the form defined in this section, and in case of the acceptance of such order, shall preserve such duplicate for said period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, employees, and officials mentioned in section 8 of this act. The official order forms and the duplicate copies thereof issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States Treasury Department under the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, entitled "An act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture,

compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves; their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes." shall be the official order forms and duplicate copies required by this section. It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain by means of said order forms any of the aforesaid drugs for any purpose other than the use, sale, or distribution thereof by him in the conduct of a lawful business in said drugs or in the legitimate practice of his profession pursuant to the intent and meaning of this act. The provisions of this section requiring official order forms shall not apply.

(a) To the sale, exportation, shipment, or delivery of any of the aforesaid drugs by any person within this State to any person in any foreign country, regulating their entry in accordance with such regulations for importation thereof into such foreign country as are prescribed by the said country, pursuant to such regulations as are promulgated from time to time by the Secretary of State of the United States.

(b) To the sale, barter, exchange, or giving away of any of the aforesaid drugs to any officer of the United States Government or of any State, Territorial, District, county, or municipal or insular government lawfully engaged in making purchases thereof for the various departments of the Army and Navy, the Public Health Service, and the Government, State, Territorial, District, county, or municipal or insular hospitals or prisons.

SEC. 7. *Record of receipts.*—That any person who produces, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, gives away, or in any manner disposes of, within this State, any of the drugs mentioned in this act, shall, whenever required so to do by the department of health of this State, render to said department a true and correct statement or return, verified by affidavit, setting forth the quantity of the aforesaid drugs received by him in this State during such period immediately preceding the demand of the said department, not exceeding three months, as the said department may fix and determine; the names of the persons from whom said drugs were received; the quantity in each instance received from each of such persons; and the date when received.

SEC. 8. *Inspection of records.*—That the order forms and duplicate copies thereof, the prescriptions, and other records required to be preserved under the provisions of sections 3, 5, and 6 of this act, and the statements or returns filed with the department of health under the provisions of section 7 of this act, shall be open to inspection by the department of health through its duly authorized officers, agents, and employees, and by such officers, agents, or employees of any organized municipality within this State as shall be duly charged with the enforcement of any municipal ordinance or provision regulating the sale, prescribing, dispensing, dealing in, or distribution of the drugs mentioned in this act, and also by the officers, agents, and employees of the United States Treasury Department duly authorized to make similar inspections under the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, hereinbefore mentioned. Any such officer, agent, or employee who shall disclose or use the information contained in said statement or returns, or in said order forms or duplicate copies thereof, or in the other records mentioned in this section, except as herein expressly provided, and except for the purpose of enforcement of the provisions of this act or the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, hereinbefore mentioned, and except for the purpose of enforcing any ordinance of any organized municipality within this State, regulating the sale, prescribing, dispensing, dealing in, or distribution of the aforesaid drugs, and except in the public interest, unless directed by a court, shall, on conviction, be fined or imprisoned as provided by section 23 of this act.

SEC. 9. *Habitual users—Treatment recorded.*—That a duly licensed physician who, in the course of his professional practice, and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act, prescribes for, dispenses, or in any manner gives any of the drugs mentioned in this act to a patient known to him as an habitual user of such drugs,

shall keep a record of all such drugs so prescribed, dispensed, or given, showing, in each instance, the amount so prescribed, dispensed, or given, the date when, and the name and address of the patient for or to whom such drugs are to be prescribed, dispensed, or given, which record shall be preserved for a period of two years from the date of such prescribing, dispensing, or giving in such a manner as to be readily accessible to inspection by the department of health.

SEC. 10. *Habitual users—Commitment.*—That whenever a complaint shall be made in any police or municipal court, justice of the peace court, county or district court that any person is addicted to the use of the drugs mentioned in this act in a manner contrary to the public welfare, and such use is not prescribed, directed, or approved by a duly licensed physician acting in the course of his professional practice pursuant to the provisions of this act, and such judge or court, after a fair hearing held upon a reasonable notice, is satisfied that the complaint is sufficiently founded, he may commit such person to a State, county, or city hospital or institution, or to the common jail of the city or county. Whenever it shall appear to any magistrate, judge, or court that such person is no longer addicted to the use of the aforesaid drugs in a manner contrary to the public welfare, or in his discretion, he may order a discharge from such commitment. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit any person committed to any institution or jail under its provisions from appealing to any court having jurisdiction for a review of the sufficiency of the evidence upon which the commitment was made.

SEC. 11. *Revocation of license of habitual user.*—That the board of officers of this State duly empowered to issue a license to a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, or nurse, authorizing the practice of his profession in this State, may, at any time, and after a fair hearing held upon reasonable notice, revoke such license upon the production of sufficient evidence that the licensee is addicted to the use of the drugs mentioned in this act in a manner contrary to the public welfare. Whenever it shall appear to such board or officers that such physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, or nurse is no longer addicted to the use of the aforesaid drugs in a manner contrary to the public welfare they may reissue said license.

SEC. 12. *Revocation of license after conviction.*—That a duly licensed physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, or nurse duly convicted of a substantial violation of this act shall be liable to a revocation of his license by the board or officers of this State duly empowered to issue such license, after a fair hearing held upon a reasonable notice, provided such revocation shall be in the public interest. Such board or officer may, in their discretion, reissue such license.

SEC. 13. *Unlawful delivery prohibited.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to send, ship, carry, or deliver any of the aforesaid drugs within this State in a manner contrary to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to apply to the delivery of the aforesaid drugs to common carriers or warehousemen, provided the requirements of this act are in all other respects complied with, or to the handling of the aforesaid drugs by any employee or agent acting within the scope of his employment or agency, or any person dealing in such drugs pursuant to all the requirements of this act; or to the delivery of the aforesaid drugs by a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon to a nurse for administration to his patient under the direction and supervision of such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon in the course of his professional practice.

SEC. 14. *Unlawful possession defined.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession or under his control any of the drugs mentioned in this act, if such possession or control is obtained in a manner contrary to the provisions of this act; and such possession or control shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this act: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the possession or control of the aforesaid drugs by any employee or agent, acting within the scope of his employment or agency, of any person dealing in such drugs pursuant to all the requirements of

this act, and such possession or control does not operate to evade any of the provisions or the intentment of this act; or to the possession or control by a nurse, for medicinal treatment only and not on his own account, acting under the supervision and direction of a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon engaged in the legitimate practice of his profession; or to the possession or control of the aforesaid drugs by any United States, State, county, municipal, or other authorized public officer or official who has such possession or control of the aforesaid drugs by a warehouseman or a common carrier holding such possession or control under the direction of a person who has received such drugs pursuant to the requirements of this act: *Provided, further,* That it shall not be necessary to negative any of the aforesaid exemptions in any complaint, information, or indictment, or other writ or proceeding laid or brought under this act, and the burden of proof of any such exemption shall be upon the defendant.

SEC. 15. Provides for search warrant on complaint.

SEC. 16. Provides for the disposition of seized articles.

SEC. 17. Provides for a search without warrant.

SEC. 18. *Rules.*—That the rules and regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury for carrying into effect the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, hereinbefore mentioned, shall, so far as applicable, be adopted for the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 19. *Municipality may enact.*—Any municipality may enact ordinances in conformity with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 20. *Person defined.*—That the word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include a "partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person."

SEC. 21. *Enforcement.*—That the State board of health shall be charged with the duty of enforcing all the provisions of this act, and in so doing shall work in conjunction with the district, attorneys, health commissioners, sheriffs, and other peace and health officers of the State, and officers of the United States revenue department.

SEC. 22. *Jurisdiction of courts.*—Justices of the peace and county courts in their respective counties shall have jurisdiction over all violations of this act which are declared herein to be misdemeanors; and district courts in their respective districts shall have jurisdiction over all civil suits arising under this act, except as in this act provided, and over all violations of this act.

SEC. 23. *Penalties.*—Any person, agent, employee, representative, manager, proprietor, pharmacist, physician, the member or members of any association, the officer or officers of any corporation, or any other person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, and any person, association or corporation, whose officer, agent, employee, representative or servant shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall for the first offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$300, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months, or both such fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the justice or court. Every second and subsequent offense committed within five years of the first, by any of the persons herein designated, shall be deemed a felony, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be imprisoned in the State penitentiary at hard labor, not less than one year and not more than three years; and if a corporation be so convicted, a second or subsequent time, it shall be fined in a sum of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000; and the license of any physician to practice medicine or the permit of any person to sell any of the drugs mentioned in this act so convicted a second or subsequent time shall be forfeited, and none shall thereafter be granted such person within a period of five years following such second or subsequent conviction. A certified copy of the entry or judgment, or other proper court record, showing the former con-

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viction of the defendant, from any justice, county or district court within this State, shall be conclusive proof of a former conviction.

SEC 24. *Unconstitutional sections.*—If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The general assembly hereby declares that it would have passed the act and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

SEC. 25. *Repeal.*—That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 26. *For immediate preservation.*—The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act and each and every sentence, phrase, clause, section, and subsection thereof is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

(Colorado Reg. Bd. of H., July 8, 1915.)

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Colorado State Board of Health under sections 18 and 21 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale, barter, exchange, distribution, dealing in, giving away, dispensing, or the disposition in any manner of opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations; to regulate the treatment and to provide for the committal of habitual users of such drugs, and for other purposes," approved April 9, 1915, which said act will hereinafter be referred to under the title of the "Colorado narcotic-drugs act," the following rules and regulations are hereby adopted for the enforcement of said act:

REGULATION 1. *Sale and disposition of drugs at wholesale.*—Where any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of the Colorado narcotic-drugs act are to be sold or otherwise disposed of at wholesale, the purchaser or receiver (unless specifically exempt, under sec. 2 of the act) will, prior to such purchase or receipt, issue an order therefor in the form as required in section 6 of said act.

Sales at wholesale relate to the sale or disposition of any of the drugs coming within the space of the law to a druggist for use, sale, or distribution in the lawful conduct of his business, or to a physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinarian for use in the legitimate practice of his profession.

A complete observance of the requirements as set forth in articles 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Federal regulations with regard to forms used in ordering drugs at wholesale and to the preservation of such forms for the use of inspectors and other authorized officials, will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the provisions of section 6 of the Colorado narcotic-drugs act.

REGULATION 2. *Sales at retail, upon written prescription.*—Sales of the narcotic drugs enumerated in section 1 of the act, at retail, or to the consumer, are limited to such sales as may be made pursuant to the original written prescription of a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

All such prescriptions must be:

First. Signed in full by a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing the same.

Second. Dated as of the date on which so signed.

Third. Must indicate the office address, office hours, registry number, and telephone number of such duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

Fourth. Must indicate the name and address of the person to whom such written prescription is issued.

Fifth. When issued by a veterinary surgeon, must indicate the kind of animal upon which such narcotic drug is to be used.

Druggists and apothecaries must refuse to fill any such prescription, unless signed as herein required; nor must a prescription for such drugs be filled by any druggist

or apothecary, if he has reason to suspect that the same was fraudulently issued or obtained.

The dispensing of such drugs at retail or to the consumer by druggists or apothecaries, except upon the original written prescription of physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons, will be in violation of the act. Refilling of prescriptions is therefore prohibited.

No written prescription calling for more than 4 grains of morphine, 16 grains of opium, 2 grains of heroin, 8 grains of codeine, or 2 grains of cocaine shall be filled without verification by the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing the same. Such verification may be by telephone or other sufficient method.

Prescriptions must be exactly filled as soon after receipt as practicable, not later in any case than 10 days subsequent to the issuance thereof: and the druggist shall record upon the prescription the date when filled and the name of person to whom delivered.

Prescriptions must be preserved for a period of two years from the time when filled and must be readily accessible to authorized inspectors or officials. A separate file of all such prescriptions therefore should be kept by the druggist or apothecary filling the same, but such prescription may be numbered consecutively with other prescriptions received. Unless so filed a record must be kept showing:

First. The file number given to each prescription filled.

Second. The name of the physician or veterinary surgeon signing the same.

Third. The name of the person for whom such prescription is filled.

It will not be necessary to keep two sets of records or files of prescriptions, one for the Federal authorities and one to meet the requirements of the State narcotic-drugs act. The records now kept in compliance with the regulations for the enforcement of the Harrison (Federal) act will be regarded as a complete observance of the State act and of these regulations in this particular.

In writing prescriptions for narcotic drugs, coming within the scope of the law, physicians are cautioned to include all information required by both the Federal and the State acts. While these requirements are not essential in carrying out the purposes of the law, they are necessary to the protection of both physicians and druggists from the imposition by means of fraudulent prescriptions and orders.

Prescriptions for narcotic drugs mentioned in section 1 of the act may be issued only in good faith for medicinal purposes in the course of professional practice.

REGULATION 3. Dispensing of drugs by physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons.—Section 5 of the Colorado narcotic-drugs act authorizes duly licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons to dispense, distribute, or in any manner give, within the State, any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of the act to his patients, providing such dispensing is done in good faith for medicinal purposes and in the course of his professional practice. A record, however, is required to be kept of all such drugs so dispensed or distributed (except such as may be dispensed or distributed to a patient upon whom such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon may personally attend—i. e., personally visit) and must show:

First. The date when any such drug is dispensed or distributed.

Second. The kind and quantity dispensed or distributed in each case.

Third. The name and residence of the patient to whom such drug was dispensed or distributed.

The record so kept must be preserved for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or distributing and held subject to inspection by officers of the State board of health.

A veterinary surgeon is not permitted to dispense drugs nor to prescribe drugs for consumption by a human being.

No exemptions apply in the case of drugs dispensed to an habitual user. A record must be kept in all such cases in the manner heretofore described.

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With the exception of the records required by the State law to be kept in the case of drugs dispensed to habitual users, the records now kept by physicians, dentists, and veterinary surgeons in compliance with the Federal act will be regarded as a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the State narcotic-drugs act and of these regulations.

REGULATION 4. *Sworn statement of receipts.*—Under the authority of section 7 of the act the State board of health will require sworn statements of receipts in all cases where there is a reason to suspect that any of the drugs coming within the scope of the act are being procured, compounded, or disposed of illegally, and in all such other cases as it may deem advisable.

Inspectors are instructed to promptly report any suspicious circumstances attending the sale, dispensing, or other use of the drugs enumerated in the act.

Statements of receipts will be made in the form and manner as set forth in article 15 of the Federal regulations.

REGULATION 5. *Revocation of licenses after conviction.*—The State board of health will report to the appropriate State board or other licensing officers of the State all cases wherein any duly licensed physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, or nurse has been convicted of a substantial violation of this act, for action as provided in section 12 of the act.

REGULATION 6. *Inventories.*—It will not be necessary for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of dispensing drugs to the consumer or in the practice of any of the professions in the act enumerated to prepare any inventory of the drugs or preparations or remedies coming within the scope of the law on hand at the time the Colorado narcotic-drugs act becomes effective, other than the inventory as required by article 13 of the Federal rules and regulations. The inventory therein described will be kept open to inspection at all reasonable times by authorized inspectors or officers of the State board of health.

REGULATION 7. *Duties of officers.*—It will be the duty of the pure food and drug commissioner to perform each and every act necessary to carry out the purposes of the Colorado narcotic-drugs act and of these regulations, to keep all records therein required, and to provide for adequate inspection of all places of business coming within the purview of the law, and to see that all of the requirements of the law and of these regulations are strictly observed.

The drug inspectors will make inspections at irregular intervals of the premises of all persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the business of dispensing in any manner any of the narcotic drugs enumerated in section 1 of the act. They will, under the authority of the State board of health, inspect and, if necessary, verify all records, orders, prescriptions, statements, or returns made or received and at once report any violation of the law by them discovered.

Samples of suspected drugs which are held in violation of the law will be collected and forwarded to the laboratory of the State chemist for analysis.

It is hereby declared to be the purpose of this board to enforce the provisions of this act in the letter and the spirit of the law without unnecessary interference with the business of persons engaged in selling or otherwise dispensing the drugs coming within the scope of the act. This purpose must be kept clearly in mind by all employees of this board.

Inspectors will work in conjunction with health officers of the different municipalities and counties of the State, with district attorneys, and other peace officers in the various districts of the State and with the officers of the United States internal-revenue department in carrying out the provisions of the Colorado narcotic-drugs act.

The food and drug commissioner will report each month in the regular monthly report, and at such other times as may be required by this board, all things done by the food and drug department in connection with the enforcement of this act.

The right of search and seizure as contemplated in section 17 of the act shall be exercised with the greatest discretion. Except in cases of gravest emergency, inspectors employed by this board, in putting the search and seizure provision into effect, are instructed to proceed only upon search warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, and in no case without the direct authorization of the food and drug commissioner.

REGULATION 8. *Rules of the Federal department adopted.*—Each and every ruling heretofore made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, under authority of an act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, and known as the Harrison narcotic law, is hereby adopted and made a part of these regulations in so far as it is applicable by reasonable construction to the State narcotic-drugs law. Each and every ruling which may hereafter be promulgated by these officials, in so far as applicable, is declared to be the ruling of the Colorado State Board of Health and in full force and effect as of date of its adoption.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(Laws 1915, chap. 56.)

SECTION 1. The constitution of the State of Colorado shall be and hereby is amended by adding thereto a new article to be numbered and designated as "Article XXII.—Intoxicating liquors," which said amendment is in words and figures as follows:

ARTICLE XXII. *Intoxicating liquors.*—From and after the 1st day of January, 1916, no person, association, or corporation shall, within this State, manufacture for sale or gift any intoxicating liquors; and no person, association, or corporation shall, within this State, sell or keep for sale any intoxicating liquors or offer any intoxicating liquors for sale, barter, or trade: *Provided, however,* That the handling of intoxicating liquors for medicinal or sacramental purposes may be provided for by statute.

SEC. 2. All provisions of the constitution in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

(Laws 1915, chap. 98.)

An act to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors.

SEC. 15. *Medicinal and sacramental use.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, association, or corporation to sell or give away intoxicating liquors for medicinal or sacramental purposes except as herein provided. On the payment of \$1 therefor, the secretary of state shall issue a permit, valid for one year, to any person duly designated by any regularly organized or incorporated church or religious body, which according to the accepted doctrines of such church or religious society uses intoxicating liquors in any of their services, to purchase and use intoxicating liquors in such religious services. On the payment of \$100 and the filing with him of a verified application therefor, stating the approximate value of his, its, or their entire stock in trade, and that they do not desire to carry more than 1 per cent thereof in intoxicating liquors, corroborated by the affidavits of three disinterested freeholders of this State, the secretary of state, with the approval of the governor, if satisfied of the good faith of such application, shall issue a permit valid for one year, to any person, association, or corporation engaged in the drug business at wholesale, authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors to any duly licensed and registered pharmacist actually employed or engaged in business as such, and also to any person holding and presenting a permit as aforesaid authorizing him to purchase such liquors for sacramental purposes. On the payment of \$5 therefor and the filing with him of a verified application as hereinbefore required of wholesale druggists, the secretary of state shall issue a permit, valid for one year, to any duly licensed and registered pharmacist, as aforesaid, to sell intoxicating liquors on prescriptions by duly authorized physicians in actual practice, and also to any person holding and presenting a permit as aforesaid authorizing him to purchase such liquors for sacramental purposes. It shall be unlawful for any person, association, or corpora-

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tion engaged in the drug business at wholesale, or any duly licensed and registered pharmacist as aforesaid, to carry in stock an amount of intoxicating liquors exceeding at any time 1 per cent in value of his, its, or their entire stock in trade.

SEC. 16. *Purchases only on requisition.*—All purchases of intoxicating liquors by wholesale dealers, pharmacists, and all persons, associations, and corporations mentioned in section 15 of this act shall be on requisition blanks supplied to them by the secretary of state at actual cost; such requisition shall be in triplicate, one copy to be kept by the purchaser at his place of business for two years and open to public inspection, one to be kept by the seller if located in this State at his place of business for two years and open to public inspection, and the third shall be filed by the purchaser with the secretary of state within 10 days after his receipt of such liquors so purchased.

SEC. 17. *Reports.*—Within 10 days after the first days of April, July, October, and January of each year, beginning with April, 1916, all persons, associations, and corporations selling or giving away intoxicating liquor for medicinal or sacramental purposes under this act shall make and file with the secretary of state a full and complete verified report covering all their transactions in intoxicating liquor during the three months immediately preceding the first days of April, July, October, and January. Pharmacists shall include in their reports a full and complete statement of all their purchases of such liquors, giving the dates when made, from whom made, and the kind and quantity purchased, and also a full and complete statement of each and all prescriptions by them filed, and as to each shall state the date, the name of purchaser, the name of the physician making same, the kind and quantity of intoxicating liquors sold, and the purpose for which sold; and they shall also include therein the date, the name of purchasers, and kind and quantity of such liquor sold to persons for sacramental purposes. Wholesale dealers shall include in their reports a full and complete statement of all their purchases of intoxicating liquor, giving the dates when made, from whom made, and the kind and quantity of such liquor purchased, and also the dates of all their sales of such liquor, to whom made, and kind and quantity of such liquor sold.

SEC. 18. *Pharmacists sell on prescriptions.*—Pharmacists may sell intoxicating liquor upon written prescriptions only, by registered physicians in actual practice. Such prescriptions shall be on numbered forms furnished by the secretary of state, and when issued shall be signed by the physician, giving his true, full name and address and dated, giving the hour, and shall state particularly the disease or malady for which prescribed, the true name and address of the person for whom such liquor is prescribed, and the number and dates of previous prescriptions for liquor given by such physician to such person within the year next preceding. Only one sale shall be made upon each prescription, and all prescriptions must be kept on file by the pharmacist filling the same for at least two years, and open to public inspection. Prescriptions if presented more than 48 hours after their date shall be void, and no prescription shall be for an amount exceeding 4 ounces of any such intoxicating liquor. It shall be unlawful for any physician to prescribe intoxicating liquor for any person unless he does so in good faith.

SEC. 19. *Civil liability.*—Any wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action against any person, association, or corporation that illegally furnished the intoxicating liquors that caused the intoxication of such person for all damages sustained.

(Laws 1915, chap. 99.)

An act to restrict the license fee for intoxicating liquors. No liquor license issued to extend beyond December 31, 1915.

Connecticut.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

(Laws 1915, chap. 313.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, furnish, give away, or deliver coca leaves, or any cocaine, or any alpha or beta eucaine, or any other synthetic substitute for them, or any salt compound, or derivative thereof, except decocainized coca leaves and preparations thereof, or any opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, or any preparations thereof, or any salt, compound, or derivative of the same, except upon the written order of a manufacturer or of a jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, physician, dentist, veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, or an incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, through its superintendent or official in immediate charge, or upon the written prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, bearing the date when signed, his office address, the registry number given him under the provisions of public act 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, the signature of the physician, dentist, or veterinarian giving it, the name and address of the patient for whom prescribed, which prescription when filled shall show the date of filling and shall be retained on file by the druggist filling it for a period of at least two years.

Such prescription shall not be filled a second time, nor shall a copy of the same be made, except for the purpose of record by the druggist filling the same, and shall be open to inspection by the officers of the State board of health, the commissioners of pharmacy, the county health officers in their respective counties, the authorized agents of such officials, and the police authorities and police officers in their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, The provisions of this act shall not apply to any prescription, nor to the sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing, or possession of any preparation or remedy when such prescription does not prescribe an article, or such preparation or remedy does not contain more than 2 grains or more than one-quarter of a grain of morphine or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than 1 grain of codeine, or any salt, or derivative of any such preparation or remedy in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in the avordupois ounce; nor to any liniment, ointment, or other preparation which is prepared for external use only, except a liniment, ointment, or other preparation which contains cocaine, or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts or derivatives, or any synthetic substitute for them: *Provided*, Any such preparation or remedy is sold, distributed, given away, or dispensed, or in possession in good faith as medicine or any such prescription is delivered or held in good faith and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act: *Provided*, The possession of any prescription or drug mentioned in this act, except a prescription, preparation, or remedy exempted in this section, by any one other than a manufacturer or a jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, physician, dentist, veterinarian, registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, or superintendent or official in charge of an incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, shall be presumptive evidence that such possession is in violation of the provisions of this act. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person having in possession any such drug who secured the same upon a legal prescription therefor, nor shall the provisions of this act apply to decocainized coca leaves or any preparation made therefrom, or to any other preparation of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

SEC. 2. No practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery shall prescribe any drug mentioned in section 1 of this act for the use of any human being, and no physician or dentist shall prescribe, sell, give away, or deliver any coca leaves, or any cocaine or any alpha or beta eucaine, or any compound, derivative, or synthetic substitute for

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any such article, or opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, or any preparation thereof or any salt, compound, or derivative of any such substance to any person known to such physician or dentist to be an habitual user of any such drug, except when such drug is obviously needed for therapeutic purposes.

Sec. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent any authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine from prescribing, administering, dispensing, or distributing any drug mentioned in this act that may be indicated for any patient under his care: *Provided*, Such prescribing, administering, dispensing or distributing is not for the purpose of evading any provision of this act: *And provided*, Every physician, dentist, or veterinarian shall make a record in a book kept by him for such purpose, of the date, the name and address of the patient to whom administered, dispensed, or distributed, and the quantity and kind of drug administered, dispensed, or distributed, except such quantities as are exempted by the provisions of section 1: *Provided*, Such record shall not be required where the physician, dentist, or veterinarian administers, dispenses, or distributes any drug mentioned in this act to a patient whom he personally attends. Each page of such book shall be ruled and be kept in substantially the following form:

NAME OF PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST (SIGN IN FULL ON EACH PAGE).

Date.	Name of person to whom dispensed.	Address.	Drugs dispensed.	Amount dispensed.
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Provided, Any form of record approved or required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the provisions of public act 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, shall be a sufficient record to comply with the requirements of this act. Such record shall be open to inspection by the State board of health, the county health officers in their respective counties, the authorized agents of such officials, and the police authorities and police officers in their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 4. Any manufacturer of or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, may sell coca leaves, cocaine, or any alpha or beta eucaine, or any synthetic substitute for any such article or any preparation containing the same, or any salt, compound, or derivative thereof, or any opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, or any preparation thereof, or any salt, compound, or derivative of any such substance to any manufacturer or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, or to any incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, but any such preparation or substance, except such preparations as are included within the exemptions set forth in section 1, shall be sold only upon a written order of an incorporated hospital, college, scientific institution, signed by its superintendent or official in immediate charge, or upon a written order signed by such manufacturer or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, which order shall state the article or articles ordered, the quantity ordered, and the date. Such orders shall be kept on file in the laboratory, warehouse, pharmacy, or store in which the same are filled by the proprietor thereof or his successors for a period of not less than two years after the date of delivery, and shall be open to inspection by the State board of health, the commissioners of pharmacy, the county health officers in their respective counties, the authorized agents of such officials, and the police authorities and police officers in their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 5. Any manufacturer of or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, and any incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution through its superintendent or official in immediate charge that shall give an order for any such drug in accordance herewith shall preserve a duplicate thereof for a period of two years after the date of giving the same, which shall be open to inspection by the State board of health, the commissioners of pharmacy, the county health officers in their respective counties, the authorized agents of such officials, and the police authorities and police officers in their respective jurisdictions. Any order required by the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the provisions of Public Act 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, shall be a sufficient order to comply with the provisions of this and the preceding section.

SEC. 6. No person shall, for the purpose of evading or assisting in the evasion of any provision of this act, falsely represent that he is a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or that he is a manufacturer of or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, or pharmacist, actively engaged in business as such, or that he is superintendent or an official in immediate charge of an incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, or a person registered under the provisions of Public Act 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, or, not being an authorized physician, dentist, or veterinarian, make or alter a prescription for any of said drugs.

SEC. 7. The possession of a Federal certificate issued under the provisions of Public Act 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, by any person shall be *prima facie* evidence of an intent to sell, give away, or deliver any of said drugs.

SEC. 8. No provision in this act shall apply to common carriers transporting any such drug to any employee thereof acting within the scope of his employment, nor to any person who shall deliver any such drug which has been prescribed or dispensed by a physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides who has been employed to prescribe for the patient receiving such drug, nor to a nurse under the supervision of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian having possession or access to any such drug in the course of his employment or occupation and not on his own account, or to the possession of any such drug, which has been prescribed in good faith by a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, nor to any United States, State, county, municipal, or district official who has possession of any such drug by reason of his official duties, or who, as an officer or agent of any incorporated society for the suppression of vice, has the same in his possession for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of violations of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. The repeal of any law by this act shall not affect any action, suit, or prosecution pending at the time of the repeal for an offense committed, or for the recovery of a penalty or forfeiture incurred under the provisions of any act repealed. No person shall use or utter any paper purporting to be an original prescription or order of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or use a copy of any prescription, for the purpose of obtaining any of said drugs.

SEC. 10. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 11. The commissioners of pharmacy, in making payment to the treasurer of the State, as provided in section 15 of chapter 216 of the public acts of 1909, are authorized to retain a sum not exceeding \$500 as a reserve fund for the purpose of defraying expenses.

SEC. 12. Chapter 191 of the public acts of 1913 is hereby repealed.

(Laws 1915, chap. 338.)

SECTION 1. The term "inebriate," as used in this act, shall include all male habitual drunkards or dipsomaniacs who have lost the power of self-control by the intemperate use of stimulants or narcotics.

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SEC. 2. There is hereby established at the Norwich State Hospital for the Insane a department for the detention, treatment, and care of male inebriates, to be known as the State Farm for Inebriates. Said farm shall be under the management and direction of the board of trustees of said hospital, and the superintendent and treasurer shall be, respectively, the superintendent and treasurer of said farm.

SEC. 8. Any inmate of said farm who shall refuse to obey the regulations of the officers thereof, may, upon the order of said trustees, be transferred to the jail of the county wherein sentence was imposed for such term as the trustees thereof shall direct, not exceeding the term for which such person might otherwise have been detained at said farm.

SEC. 11. Any person not authorized by law who shall convey or pass, or cause to be conveyed or passed into said farm, or the grounds or any building thereof, any opium, cocaine, chloral, chloroform, or other narcotic, or any intoxicating liquors, or any firearms, weapons, or explosives of any kind, or any rope, ladder, or instrument, or device which may be used in escaping, attempting to escape, or aiding any person to escape therefrom, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(Laws 1915, chap. 104.)

SECTION 1. The authority authorized to grant any license or certificate of registration to any physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, or registered nurse, after giving 10 days' written notice in such manner as it may determine to any person holding such license or certificate of registration, and upon proof that such license or holder of such certificate is addicted to the use of any drug to such an extent as to render him incapable of performing his duties, may revoke such license or certificate of registration. After one year from the date of revocation of such license or certificate of registration, such authority may grant a new license or certificate of registration to such person upon finding that he has recovered from such habit.

SEC. 2. Any person aggrieved by the action of the authority revoking any license or certificate of registration, under the provisions of section 1, may bring a petition to the superior court in the county in which he resides.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

(Laws 1915, chap. 204.)

Section 4 of chapter 255 of the public acts of 1907 as amended by chapter 178 of the public acts of 1909 is hereby amended to read as follows:

The term "misbranded" as used in this act shall apply to all drugs or articles of food or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced. For the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be misbranded. In the case of drugs: First, if it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article; second, if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or except when dispensed by a registered physician or veterinary, or by a licensed pharmacist in filling the prescription of a registered physician or veterinary, or in case of drugs for external use only, or, except when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, the package fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha, or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any of said substances contained therein; third, if the

package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

(Laws 1915, chap. 165.)

SECTION 1. Section 6 of chapter 255 of the public acts of 1907 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Under said rules and regulations representative samples shall be collected by the dairy commissioner or his deputies and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station or its agents. The dairy commissioner or his deputies and the agents of said agricultural experiment station shall have access at all reasonable hours to any place where it is suspected that there is kept for sale, use, compounding, dispensing, distribution, or export any article of food or drugs adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, and said dairy commissioner or his deputies and the agents of said agricultural experiment station, upon tendering the market price thereof, may take from any person, firm, or corporation samples of such articles. Samples may be purchased in the open market, and, if in bulk, the marks, brands, or tags upon the package, carton, wrapper, or other container and the accompanying printed or written matter shall be noted, and the person collecting such samples shall also note the names of the vendor and the agent through whom the same was made, with the date of the purchase. Samples shall be divided into three equal parts, and each part shall be labeled with identifying marks; one of such parts shall be delivered to the person from whom the purchase was made, or if a guaranty has been given as hereinafter provided such part shall be delivered to the guarantor; one of such parts shall be sent to the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; and one part shall be held, under seal, by the dairy commissioner. The parts of the samples so divided shall be sealed by the person collecting the same with a seal provided for such purpose.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(Laws 1915, chap. 224.)

SECTION 1. Section 2663 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any druggist regularly licensed by the commissioners of pharmacy may be licensed to use spirituous and intoxicating liquors for compounding prescriptions, and to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors upon the prescription of any practicing physician, upon the payment of a fee of \$16; but druggists doing business in towns containing less than 5,000 inhabitants shall be required to pay \$14 for such license. Any druggist regularly licensed by the commissioners of pharmacy may, upon the payment of \$65, be licensed to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors in quantities not exceeding 1 gallon, and other than distilled liquors in quantities not exceeding 5 gallons, and alcohol in quantities less than 5 gallons; but no license issued to any such druggist shall authorize the sale or delivery of any spirituous and intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises or to be sold otherwise than above specified. In any town or city in which at the time of the passage of this act the ratio of such licenses granted by the county commissioners is in excess of the ratio of one such license to each 3,000 inhabitants of the town or city, renewals in such towns may annually, except as hereinafter provided, be granted by the county commissioners to persons holding licenses at the time application for such renewal is made, but no new license shall be granted until such time as, by reason of failure to renew or revocation of such licenses, or other lawful cause, the number of licenses granted in such city or town shall be reduced, so that the number granted shall not be in excess of the ratio of one to each 3,000 inhabitants, and in such city or town thereafter the number of licenses which may be granted shall not exceed one license to each 3,000 inhabitants of such

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city or town. In any city or town in which such licenses are legally granted and in which the number of licenses granted is not now in excess of said ratio of one to 3,000, no new licenses shall be thereafter granted in excess of said ratio. Whenever any town shall have voted against the granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, any druggist regularly licensed by the commissioners of pharmacy and doing business under such license therein may, upon exhibiting such license and upon the payment of \$16 to the county commissioners of the county in which such town is situated, receive from said commissioners a license to sell and deliver spirituous and intoxicating liquors upon the prescription of a practicing physician, and to use the same in compounding medicine; but no druggist shall sell or deliver such liquor to be drunk on the premises.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

(Laws 1915, chap. 170.)

No license for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors shall be granted to any person who is not a citizen of the United States, but the provisions of this act shall not be construed to cause a revocation of any existing license or to prohibit the renewal of any license.

(Laws 1915, chap. 236.)

Section 2636 of the general statutes as amended by chapter 237 of the public acts of 1907 is hereby amended to read as follows: The term "spirituous and intoxicating liquors" shall be held to include all spirituous and intoxicating liquors, all mixed liquors, all mixed liquor of which a part is spirituous and intoxicating, all distilled spirits, all wines, ale, and porter, all beer manufactured from hops and malt, or from hops and barley, and all beer on the receptacle containing which the laws of the United States require a revenue stamp to be affixed, and all fermented cider sold to be drunk upon the premises, or sold in quantities less than 1 gallon to be delivered at one time in towns where licenses to sell intoxicating liquors are granted, or in quantities less than 20 gallons contained in a sealed receptacle and to be removed from the premises at the time of sale, in towns where licenses are not granted, and all wines made in the State from grapes grown in the State and sold by the grower and maker thereof upon the premises, or sold in quantities less than 5 gallons to be delivered at one time.

(Laws 1915, chap. 201.)

SECTION 1. Every person other than druggists to whom licenses to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors shall be granted, shall pay to the county commissioners for each license in towns of over 3,000 inhabitants the sum of \$750, and in towns of 3,000 inhabitants or less the sum of \$415. Every person to whom a license shall be granted to sell ale, cider to be drunk on the premises, lager beer, and Rhine wine only shall pay to the county commissioners the sum of \$333 for each license. Exceptions to the above specified fees may be made by the county commissioners on granting licenses to keepers of well-established and reputable hotels in places of less than 4,000 inhabitants, but no fee shall be less than \$333, and they shall also grant special licenses to reputable wholesale dealers to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors, ale, and lager beer, not to be drunk on the premises, the fee for such license to be \$333. The fees designated in this section shall be for the full license year, and licenses granted for the unexpired balance of the license year shall be paid for pro rata according to the above fees; but no part shall be for less than one-sixth of the license fee.

(Laws 1915, chap. 54.)

Section 2695 of the general statutes as amended by chapter 244 of the public acts of 1909 as amended by chapter 59 of the public acts of 1911 is hereby amended to read as follows: Whenever any person shall complain to any of the selectmen of any

town or to any prosecuting agent of any county that his or her father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, or ward is addicted to the excessive use of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and shall request said selectmen or prosecuting agent, in writing, to notify the licensed dealers in said town not to sell, exchange, or give any spirituous and intoxicating liquors to such father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, or ward, such selectmen or such prosecuting agent shall, on being satisfied that such complaint is true, forthwith notify, in writing, every licensed dealer in such town that such request has been made, and that the sale, exchange, or gift of any spirituous and intoxicating liquors to such father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, or ward is forbidden by law, giving the name and address of such person to whom the sale, exchange, or gift of spirituous and intoxicating liquors is forbidden; and such selectmen or prosecuting agent shall keep a record of such notification, which may be used as evidence. Such notification shall remain in force so long as such licensed dealers shall continue to be annually licensed for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, but the selectmen or prosecuting agent may revoke such notification at any time after one year from the date of its service.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

See also under Sale and use of cocaine and narcotics and Sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

(Laws 1915, chap. 252.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 216 of the public acts of 1909 is hereby amended to read as follows: There shall be a commission of pharmacy consisting of five persons each of whom shall be licensed or registered pharmacist of at least 10 years' practical experience in the practice of pharmacy and, at the time of his appointment, shall be actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy in this State. The governor shall, on or about the 1st day of June, 1915, appoint three such commissioners from a list of eight persons nominated by the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association, one of whom shall hold office for five years, one for four years, and one for three years from the 1st day of June in the year of such appointment. The governor shall, on or before the 1st day of June, 1916, and annually thereafter, appoint one commissioner from a list of six persons nominated by said association, who shall hold office for five years from the 1st day of June in the year of his appointment. The commissioners of pharmacy in office at the time of the passage of this act shall hold office until the expiration of their respective terms. Any vacancy shall be filled by the governor by appointment on nomination by said association as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 2. Section 3 of chapter 216 of the public acts of 1909 is hereby amended to read as follows: No drugs, medicines, poisons, or such chemicals as are used in compounding medicines shall be sold at retail, except in stores or departments thereof under the immediate supervision of a duly registered pharmacist, provided in stores not under the immediate supervision of such registered pharmacist, proprietary medicinal compounds or preparations put up separately in sealed packages duly labeled and accompanied with directions for use and with the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor thereof, may be sold in original unbroken containers in which the article is offered to the public for consumption, provided such proprietary medicinal compounds or preparations, if intended for internal use, do not contain alcohol in excess of the amount necessary to be used as a solvent or preservative and are incapable of being used as intoxicating beverages; and provided such preparations and compounds contain not more than 2 grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than 1 grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any such drug in 1 fluid ounce, or if a solid or semisolid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit the sale

of any proprietary compound or preparation, either for external or internal use, containing cocaine or eucaine, or any salt thereof, or any synthetic substitute therefor; and provided stores not under the supervision of a registered pharmacist may sell in original packages and put up by a licensed pharmacist, whose name and business address is displayed upon the package, any drugs, chemicals, or medicinal compounds or preparations, when a permit so to do shall have been obtained from the board of pharmacy. Such permit shall specify the additional drugs, preparations, compounds, and chemicals which may be so sold, and such permit shall be issued by the board of pharmacy for a period of one year to any competent person upon payment of a license fee of \$3. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the compounding of prescriptions or the dispensing of medicine by any physician in the course of his practice, nor as prohibiting the sale of hellebore, Paris green, arsenate of lead, or other spraying materials sold under registered trade-marks by dealers other than licensed pharmacists.

SEC. 3. Section 9 of chapter 216 of the public acts of 1909 as amended by section 1 of chapter 264 of the public acts of 1911 is hereby amended to read as follows: Any licensed pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, who shall conform to the rules and regulations of the commission of pharmacy, may take, use, and exhibit the title "pharmacist" or "assistant pharmacist," as the case may be, in the practice of pharmacy. Any licensed pharmacist may have charge of, engage in, or carry on, for himself or another, the dispensing, compounding, or sale of drugs, medicines, or poisons during the period of one year following the date of his license, but no pharmacist shall have personal supervision of more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time. An assistant pharmacist may be employed for the purpose of dispensing, compounding, or retailing drugs, medicines, or poisons in a registered pharmacy under the management and direction of a licensed pharmacist or during his temporary absence.

Delaware.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(Laws 1915, chap. 12.)

An act to amend chapter 6 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware by repealing 180, section 143, relative to the shipment or carrying of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors into local-option territory.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

(Laws 1915, chap. 62.)

An act to amend chapter 28 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware by increasing the membership fee that the State board of pharmacy shall pay as a member of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

[This digest will be continued in a subsequent issue of the Public Health Reports.]